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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,081—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	8th June.
BI. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I.S. GANGES	4200	800	G W Aitkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I.S. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	13th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I.S. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I.S. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewes	10th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
R. * HYDASPES	3998	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Pardit	31st "

The Steamers marked B.I.S. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
R. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

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SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 28th July.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION		2,941	500	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,331	350	14th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	370	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	1,499	330	21st June.

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Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1st, 1894.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 30.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 27.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

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Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 23, 1894.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 5th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 2nd June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

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FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1894. Agents.

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For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

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Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 21st May, 1894.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	F. Snow.	3267	about 16th June.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck and Midships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

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Bombay, 28th May, 1894.

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These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
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Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

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Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell ..... " 40
Do. extra long case ..... " 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—
The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.
ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete ..... Rs. 80
Do. do. do. ..... " 110

ARMY CLOCKS—
LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.
Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial ..... Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do. ..... " 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—
American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—
In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room.
Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece ..... Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock ..... " 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "APOLLO" SHIRT
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.
CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.
THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.
In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money).

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 as *regards hosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.
PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 30.
This pill produces no *irritation* of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the True Damiana Plant which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.
The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Umballa and Kussauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO by S.S. "D'BALDUINO," which, through Breakdown in her Engines while in the Red Sea, was Towed Back to Suez, are hereby informed that the Cargo she was carrying has been Transhipped into S.S. "BORMIDA," which arrived in Bombay yesterday.

Consignees of the Cargo are, therefore, requested to present their BILLS OF LADING to the Undersigned, Sign an average BOND and PAY a DEPOSIT of 20 PER CENT. on the Invoice value of their respective goods, when the usual Delivery Order will be granted.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Rassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 1st June, 1894.

THE S. S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from LONDON with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within Three Days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 1, 1894.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

EXPORT YARD AT KEAMARI.

THE CHAIRMAN, Karachi Port Trust, is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders, accompanied by Rs. 500 Earnest money, for the following Works forming part of an Export Yard at Keamari, viz :—

(a) 3 Masonry Sheds (with Platform Walls) each measuring 600' by 100' Plinth Area. Pent Roof covered with Peorhyn (N. Wales Slates.

Approximate quantities :—
Concrete 2·17 lakhs cubic feet.
Rubble masonry 1·93 " "
Flooring 2·11 " sqrd. feet.
Railways—Laying, Packing and Boxing 7,500 yards of rails, 12 Sets of points and crossings.
Turntables—described as "Export Yard" to be delivered at the Karachi Trust Office. Native Jetty, by 2 P.M., on Wednesday the 13th June next.

Further particulars, including specification, conditions of contract and forms of tender, may be obtained on application at the Undersigned's office, where drawings of the sheets, &c., may be seen on and after Monday, the 4th June.

The Trustees do not guarantee the acceptance of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
D. MORRIS,
Port Engineer.

Karachi, Engineer's Office, Manora, 29th May, 1894.

A CHOICE SMOKE.

All Lovers of the Fragrant Weed should smoke

THE "CAIRO" CIGARETTES,
Rs. 4-8 per 100.

THE "GORDON" CIGARETTES,
Rs. 3-0 per 100.

AND

THE "BOMBAY" CIGARETTES,
Rs. 1-8 per 100.

MANUFACTURED IN EGYPT
from the Finest Tobacco
BY THE NILE VALLEY CIGARETTE Co.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA :—
Bombay. {PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,} Poona.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.,
THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
of the Best
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
CAIRO—Egypt
Exportation per month :
FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

		Rs. a.
Non plus Ultra, No. 1	large per 100...	5 12
" " 2	Medium " 100...	5 0
Superfine " C	largest " 100...	5 8
" " 4	large " 100...	4 12
" " 5	Medium " 100...	4 0
Extra fine " 8	large " 100...	3 8
" " 10	Medium " 100...	2 12

Sole Agent :—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed..... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,503
" " 1885	"	936,107
" " 1887	"	998,043
" " 1892	"	2,033,033

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives, Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 71 per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to..... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds..... " 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1887	£ 4,862,054
1892	5,763,091
1894	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 16 years	3,140,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

REWARD RS. 25 (TWENTY-FIVE).

LOST, on the Ry. Line, between WATHAR and POONA, a PACKET containing one C-Note of B'bay Circle No. W-39 8130 for Rs. 100 (One Hundred).

One Cheque on the Bank of B'bay (Poona Branch) drawn by Dastoor Byramjee Jamaspjee in favor of Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Hoshungjee Jamaspjee for Rs. 250 (Two Hundred).

One Cheque on Grindlay, Groom and Co., in favor of Mr. Burjorjee Peroshaw by Captain Upperton.

Anyone who will lead to the Recovery will be Rewarded.

BURJORJEE PEROSHAW,
Dak Supplier, Main Street, Poona.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st Proximo till the 1st of JULY next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets, or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st May, 1894.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LAMP OIL.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders for the Supply of 9,000 Imperial Gallons or thereabouts of PETROLEUM LAMP OIL for 12 months, at the rate of about 800 Imperial Gallons a Month more or less as required, and as may be duly notified from time to time.

2. The Flashing Temperature of the Oil must not be lower than 230° Fahrenheit by Abel's test, and must burn without smoking in Carriage Roof Lamps, Engine Head Lamps, &c., with Baynton's Victoria Burners.

3. The Oil twill have to be delivered in Casks, not Barrels, to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st October next.

4. Tenderers must state the Price of the Oil offered in Indian Currency per Imperial Gallon, its Flashing Temperature by Abel's closed test, and where and by what Firm of Manufacturers the Oil offered was Refined.

5. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of the Oil offered for Supply, which sample should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 18th June next.

6. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing the order equally between two or three Tenderers for the same, or of giving an order for less than the advertised quantity.

7. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under sealed Covers, and must be delivered at his Office before Noon on the 2nd July next. Covers must be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Lamp Oil."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, the 24th May, 1894.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equiped.

For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

ENTRIES for the above Cup CLOSE on JUNE 15th. All Clubs wishing to Enter will please send in their Names, together with an Entrance Fee of Rs. 5, to

FRANK CARTER,
6, "Lyons Range,"
Calcutta.

TO PERSONS WISHING TO BUILD.

AN EXPERIENCED CIVIL ENGINEER and ARCHITECT will Furnish Designs and Estimates for all Descriptions of Buildings, both Ecclesiastical and Lay, in any style of Architecture:
Apply to "A.A." care of this Office.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.
Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.
Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.
For further particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, 12 DOUBLE ROLLER GINS, by Platts Bros., in good working order, with Engine of suitable power for driving 24.
Full particulars to be sent to "C.W.," care of this Office.

WANTED,

A NURSE, to bring up Two Small Children, to be Nursed in her own House, Educated and well able to see to their Comforts, &c., &c.
European or Eurasian, one or other will be accepted. For further questions regarding Salary, &c., &c., apply and address "E. F.," care of Head Post Office, Byculla, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THREE Steel Lancashire BOILERS, by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., 28' by 7', double flues 2' 9", each carrying 100 lbs. pressure.
One Compound Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H.P. Cylinder 23½" and L.P. 40" Dia., Stroke 3 feet, working at 70 I. H. P., and one Oldham Willow.
Can be seen at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and VolunteerPosts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSDEN treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2, Post free :.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avise.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibralter.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. F. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

FRESH Consignments to Hand of Messrs. BRUCE & COMPANY'S (LIMITED) SOUPS, BEEF ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, &c., &c., &c. :—

MULLIGATAWNY SOUP (Clear and Thick)—
at Rs. 8 per doz. Tins of 1 lb. each.

GRAVY	SOUP	"	"	"	"	"
JULIENNE	"	"	"	"	"	"
KIDNEY	"	"	"	"	"	"
CONSOMME	"	"	"	"	"	"
BEEF PUREE	"	"	"	"	"	"
TOMATO	"	"	"	"	"	"
CRESSY	"	"	"	"	"	"
PALESTINE	"	"	"	"	"	"
VERMICELLI	"	"	"	"	"	"
BEEF TEA	"	"	"	"	"	"
SOUP & BOUILLI (Clear and Thick)		"	"	"	"	"

ESSENCE OF BEEF—
at Rs. 7-4 per doz. Tins of 2 oz. each.
" " " 10-8 " " 4 "
" " " 16-4 " " 8 "

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA—
at Rs. 10 per doz. Tins of 2 oz. each.
" " " 16-8 " " 4 "

POTTED BEEF—
at Rs. 8-8 per doz. Tins of 8 oz. each.

Special Terms to Large Buyers.

EXTENSIVELY USED AT HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS, &c.

RETAIL AGENTS :—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My F lend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about myr illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclose, letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
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'21 June, 1893."

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Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R-
BANKSHARES					
Bank of Bombay	21,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,152½
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Lt. Mgk.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 19/	10 p. c.	150 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asiatic	17,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	40,000	400	320	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40,000	625	412½	6 pr. ct.	60
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	320
Bawla Bhatia	150	50	150	75	235
Bawla Punja	200	50	50	12	40
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	4,000	100	100	10	103
Do. New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,900
	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,235
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,200	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills, Ltd.	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	100	200	Rs. 27	325
Dodd Cloth & General Mills	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
India Steam Surety Ship Assn	9,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	15
Jehangir B. Karani & Co., Ltd.	1,500	150	120	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B. Karani & Co., Ltd.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	310
Kirkee Canteen Landing	500	500	30	30	165
Maharana Jute Manufacturing Co.	2,500	10	100	Nil.	30
Market Gardening Co.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
Marden & Co., Ltd.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100		60
Napier Foundry & Engineering Co.	1,000	100	100		
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co.	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Phillips & Co., Ltd.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Press,	250	5,00	1,000	N dvd.	2,200
Soondry & Co.	1,000	200	200	30	1,000
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	970
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.,	9,000	25	all	6	12xd
			100		
			25		

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B. B. &C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	•

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			Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	125	1,300
Albert Gunning Co	100	500	all	150
Albert Printing Press	200	1,100	1,100 dvd	Rs80
Apollo	2,000	2,000	1,000	90
Bahary	167	1,000	1,000	216xd
Bhownuggree City Press & Manfg Co, Ltd	450	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Brush Committee Press Co. Ld	1 000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	1225
Broach City Press Co, Ltd	600	200	200	14	1074 185
Colaba	500	1,000	1,000	20	3021
East India	500	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
English Press and Manfg.	600	250	—	Nil	165
Fort	400	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,600
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabaraby	450	500	500	35	420
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	105
Khandesh	1,000	450	450	Nil	600
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahratta Cotton Gand P. Co., Ltd	500	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munsef M	1,000	250	250	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	350
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	437½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50
and Punjab Co	100	1,000	90	180	1,800
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	277	200	all	16	200
Volkart	—	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,050

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	Rs. 15	875
Anglo-Indian	1,344	100	100	Nil	14
Bellary S. and W. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	per ct	50
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co., Ld	500	500	500	2	295
Bombay Industrial Manfg Co., Ld	93	1,000	1,000	—	100
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 3	1,150
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. c	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	—	Rs. 10	525
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	375xd
Coral Mills Co. Ld	5,000	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,600	500	500	Rs. 15	325
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.20	667½
Hinguanbat Mill	700	500	500	47	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	520
Hydershah	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,155
Imperial Cotton	600	500	500	Rs. 40	770
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,200	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Ali	900	500	500	Nil	360
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,250	—	250	—	117½
Jowrae Baloo Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Do. Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	35	595
Chandelah	750	1,500	1,000	30	575
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	72½
Khatao Manufacture	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	5,000	100	493	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	787½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahalaxmee	100	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	1,40	10	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manchester Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Mazagon	5,0 0	0	250	5	125
Morarji Gokuldas	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Mulraj Mills, Mysore S & M Co.	4,000	100	100	Nil.	Pa
Madura Mills.	7,772	100	100	Nil.	75
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	395
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Nil	335
Presidency Mills (Ltd.)	745	9,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Ripon Mills	300	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,200
Soondarlas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,317	250	250	12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	490
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90	1,000	1,000	50	55½
Venkatshanker Lakhmidhar C. Mill Co Ld.	800	5	800	15	500
Victoria Mills.	350	1,0	1,000	25	300
Western India.	4,22	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	500

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English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-12
China	"	29-4 Nominal.
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Australia do.	"	29-4
Bombay do.	"	29-3
English Sovereigns	"	18-5
Do. Dracos	"	18-5
Bar Silver 17 Rotherods	"	93-0
Do. 9/8 do.	"	93-0
Carolus Dollars	"	95 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	185
Franc pieces	"	310

FOR the benefit of English readers who are not well versed in the French language, the official catalogue of the exhibition of the Paris Salon gives translations of the French titles. Some of these translations, however, are certainly not calculated to throw much light on the subject depicted by the artists. What is "Steavy weather?" The picture to which this designation is given represents a seascape with lowering clouds. "A garne store-room" is rather puzzling, and so are "Beyond the Series," and "Silters of La Charite." "Morning in harvest-time" (Matinee de vendanges) becomes "Ready for the grape harvest," and "La lecon mal apprise," which means, of course, the lesson that has been badly or imperfectly learned, is translated "The bad lesson," surely a reflection on the benevolent-looking ecclesiastic who is giving it. "At the market-gardener's" (Chez le maraicher) is rendered "Costermongers," although not so much as a single costermonger, or even a costermonger's barrow, is visible to the naked eye. And why should Alsatians be "flying before the enemy in August, 1880?" On a reference to the French title it will be seen that the picture depicts in reality an incident of the terrible year 1870.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath, indispensable for Children. Creams white. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists in tablets, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Unveiling of Dr. Blaney's Statue by Mr. H.A. Acworth, Boree Bunder, 5-30 p.m.
Lord Reay Cup Race, Back Bay Bath, 4-30 p.m.
Carbine Match, B. L. H. vs. B. V. A., Colaba.
Aryan Social Union Lecture, Shashtri Narhari Sadashiv People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, 8-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Etolia entered the dock yesterday; the steamers Surat, Australia, Pachumba left it on Wednesday, and the steamers Imperator and Carthage, yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement of the head branch of the dispensary for the month of May, 1894:—Daily average attendance, 217·68; admissions, 2,366; prevailing diseases, fevers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Patrick Stewart will be closed at the General Post Office, at noon, on Monday, the 4th instant.

A RAO SAHEB CONGRATULATED.—The Bombay Telagu Dnyanottejak Sabha has forwarded to Mr. Balcrishna Sayanna, of Poona, one of their Telagu brethern, a letter of congratulation mounted in a beautifully gilded frame on his being appointed by the Government a "Rao Saheb."

A LECTURE.—A lecture on "Mesmerism" will be delivered, in English, by Mr. Dinshah Pestonjee Ghadially, Electrician, at the hall of the Theosophical Society, in Hornby Row, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 6 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated with physical experiments. All are cordially invited to attend.

GAMBLING AT COOMBHARWADA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway prosecuted one Bhoja Jeeva and seven others, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of gambling in a common gaming house, at 2nd Coombharwada lane with cards, dice, and money, on Thursday night. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 5 each.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

Quick March.....Namur.....S. Lane.
Overture.....To Giralda.....Adam.
Valse.....Waldliedor.....Kuhner.
Selection from.....Attilla.....Verdi.
Polonaise.....Debewoni.....Godefeic.
Galop.....The Malakof.....H. Laurent.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT CHINCHPOOGLY.—Shortly after 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the room of a chawl, occupied by a mill-hand, Narayen Hurry, and belonging to Haji Cassum Abdul Sakoor, situate at Chinchpoogly, opposite the fire-brigade station. On an alarm being raised, the Chinchpoogly steamer arrived promptly at the scene, and the flames were extinguished in about ten minutes. The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 320. The origin of the fire is unknown.

RAID ON A CHUNDOOLKHANA.—Mr. Ramchander, Inspector, Opium Department, and Inspectors George and Mynn, of the Bombay Police, proceeded to a *chundoolkhana* in Imambara, yesterday, and seized about nine poles of opium preparation and some material for making *chundool*. The manager of the *chundoolkhana* who was arrested, stated that he made the preparation for his friends who were the members of that club. He will be charged to-day before Mr. Slater with having in his possession more than two tolas of opium.

AN ODD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged one Gunoo Krishna, against whom stood a register of three previous convictions, with committing theft of a turban, of the value of 12 annas, belonging to one Vithoo Morarji, residing at Carpenter Street. On Wednesday, at about midnight, the complainant, who was lying asleep in front of his house, was aroused on hearing the steps of some one entering his place. He looked towards the door and noticed the accused coming out of the house with the turban in his hand. An alarm of "thief" was raised, and accused was arrested by a policeman at the corner of the street. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A STRANGE STORY.—On Thursday morning, a Hindu of the Mahar caste, named Murry Kushna, aged forty years, formerly a butler, but at present unemployed, was found lying in his room at the back of the Byculla Terrace, Clare Road, with an ordinary rusty knife stucked in the left side. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, he was found to have sustained a superficial wound of about two inches and-a-half long running along the fourth and fifth ribs on the left side. Murry, on being questioned by the police, stated that he was stabbed by his kept mistress, named Ramee, but he could not assign any motive, which might have actuated the woman to stab him. The House-Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital was of opinion that the wound was self-inflicted, and that opinion was confirmed by the police inquiries, which showed that Murry had been out of employ for some months past, and had continually been reproached by his mistress for having been out of employment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which a Parsee cook, named Rustomjee Dossabhoy charged Noorbee, a woman, of immoral character, with assaulting him in her house, at Falkland Road, on the 12th ultimo. It appears that about three months ago a Parsee girl embraced Mahomedanism and took shelter in the house of the accused at Falkland Road, and assumed the name of Moona. On the 12th ultimo, the complainant, at the request of one Dharsee, a relative of the girl, went to the accused's place to dissuade the girl from staying with a woman who had no character, and, if possible, to bring her back to her relative's house. The accused then struck him with a blow-pipe and tore off his clothes. The accused, Noorbee, denied the charge, and stated that when the girl finally refused to go with the complainant, the latter abused her and struck her a blow. The Magistrate discharged the accused.

SQUABBLE IN A BILLIARD ROOM.—At half-past seven o'clock, on Thursday evening, a disturbance took place at the Byculla Co-operative Stores Bar, belonging to a Parsee, and situated at the foot of the Byculla Bridge. It appears that several European soldiers went to the bar at five o'clock and drank very freely until seven o'clock, and when it grew dark they wanted to play billiards, but the manager of the bar did not allow them to do so. The merry lot, thereupon, got angry, and while under the influence of liquor they belaboured the manager. The police were informed and Constable Scollard immediately arrived on the scene, and demanded the names of the soldiers, who turned upon the police officer, and would have assaulted him were it not for the timely arrival of Superintendent Butterfield, who arrested the troublesome fellows. Two of the soldiers, who sustained some slight injuries in the struggle with the police, were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were attended to, and then kept in police custody.

A STILL GRANDER PRODUCTION.—We have, from time to time, had opportunities of inspecting some wonderful productions in watches, but we can call to mind nothing that would vie in grandeur with the finest and most magnificent specimen of a gentleman's watch now before us. On opening the most imposing case of watch, we have exposed to view a full-sized hunting watch ablaze with pure white brilliant diamonds, a watch literally encrusted without the appearance of any metal in which these glittering gems are embedded. The diamonds are symmetrically and so closely mounted as to completely cover the front and back of the case, so much so that one would find it an impossible task to fix the point of a pin on anything but a diamond. The dazzling flashes alone would dissipate the chances of giving one's vision any opportunity of a sharp focus. In addition to the front and back set *pavé*, the middle run of the case is also closely encrusted, while the bowring and winding coronet, similarly mounted in diamonds, complete the outside of this truly unique and beautiful article. One thousand two hundred and sixty-nine diamonds, each weighing from 1-32 to 2 carats have been used in this work of art. On pressing the diamond push pin of the watch, the front flies open and exhibits a silver dial, having red figures, between each of which are pretty gold floral ornamentations set with diamond. The mechanism is very complicated, having in addition to an accurate and a most highly finished chronometer movement, a minute repeating action, i.e. on setting in motion a diamond mounted lever at the lower rim of the watch, the clock action is released and the watch strikes the hours, then the quarters, and finally the minutes over the quarters. We can also rely upon the watch to tell us the name and day of the month, the day of the week, and even to indicate the changing phases of the moon. We can be more exacting, we can trust it to let us know when leap year comes round, allowance having been made in the mechanism of the watch to record the extra day in every four years. Those interested in horse racing or requiring to note with minute precision the passage of seconds, will find that the addition of the chronograph action, will render them invaluable. So high class a watch well deserves so unostentatiously rich a casket, approaching in value and magnificence to the wonders, written of and read about, in stories of the Arabian Nights. Messrs. Marcks and Company, Limited, watch manufacturers, offer this watch at Rs. 35,000. The watch is now on view at their Bombay establishment.

THE officials of the Royal United Service Institution hope to get into their new quarters early in the autumn. The total cost of the removal, exclusive of new furniture, will amount, it is expected, to a little over £22,000. The old buildings in the corner of Whitehall-yard, are, perhaps, one of the queerest spots in London, with curious chambers and old staircases leading to them, and will probably be razed to the ground when handed back to the Admiralty. The design of the new buildings adjoining the Banqueting Hall has been much criticised, but, in deference to the Office of Works, a new line was absolutely necessary. Everybody knows the building which is so soon to be the Institution's new home. The noble crypt, which is to contain ordnance and such like heavy articles, and the magnificent Banqueting Hall, with its gorgeous ceiling, are popular sights. The new theatre will seat 500 persons, if that number should ever require seats. The exterior is all of Portland stone, chiselled in a remarkably elaborate fashion, and the whole of the buildings are examined and passed by the Office of Works. The Banqueting Hall, which is to be the new museum proper, has already on its floor the model of Waterloo, which covers about 440 square feet.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SILCHAR correspondent telegraphs that disastrous floods have occurred in Jetinga Valley, North Cachar. The river suddenly overflowed its banks, rising so suddenly that many tea gardens and railway coolies were overtaken in their huts and drowned. In addition to a heavy loss of life, of which no exact estimate is yet forthcoming, the destruction of property is believed to have been very considerable. Thousands of coolies and villagers have lost all property, and it is to be feared that the flood will be followed by severe distress.

REGARDING the death of Lieutenant Sexton, Hyderabad Contingent, on the afternoon of the 28th May, at Yellandu, near the Deccan Company's Coal Mines, the Madras paper says:—Deceased went out with a shikar party at the beginning of the hot season and was expected back in a few days. Full particulars of his death have not yet come to hand, but it is known that he was seriously wounded by a tigress at a place called Cheerla, on the 25th, some distance from Yellandu. Surgeon-Major Falk, who formed one of the shooting party, was with him when he died. Arrangements were made to take him into hospital, but he succumbed to his injuries before that could be done. Great regret is expressed at the early and untimely death of this promising young officer who was well-known in the station and a great favourite with all who knew him. He was only twenty-four years of age. His burial took place at Yellandu on Wednesday.

FROM the 19th to the 25th ultimo, 3 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 208 Hindus, and 40 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 269 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 301. The deaths are thus classified:—3 from measles, 114 from fevers, 19 from dysentery, 3 from diarrhœa, and 130 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 30·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean for the ten previous years was 34·6 per 1,000 per annum.

A PANIC has been created in the Hyderabad district, Sind, on account of the heavy dacoities committed there during broad day-light. A gang of about twenty or twenty-five dacoits armed with dangerous instruments entered the houses of some respectable Banias, near Hala, and carried away all the property they could lay their hands on. Some of the dacoits who looted the villages of Sabu Raho and Bhit Shah have been arrested. The houses of eleven of them were searched, and the stolen property and a quantity of gunpowder were found therein.

IN view of the steadily decreasing revenue from Burma railways it would be well, remarks an up-country paper, if an inquiry were ordered into the maintenance charge on the lines within the limits of the province. If we mistake not these are extravagantly high, being far in excess of those on the Indian systems. There may be special causes conducing to this state of things, but it is difficult to believe that economies cannot be effected. The earnings of the Burma lines, which promised so well, three or four years ago, have fallen off so rapidly that the Chief Commissioner will, no doubt, direct his attention to the matter forthwith. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is known to be deeply interested in the question of communications, and he may be trusted to discover what reforms are possible in railway management.

THERE are probably few members of the Volunteer force, and certainly still fewer Englishmen, who could name the man who first suggested the creation of the Volunteer force, and was one of the organisers of the first corps which was raised in England forty-two years ago. That man is Dr. J. C. Bucknill, who was at the time Principal Medical Officer at the Devon County Asylum at Exminster. By his agency the Exeter and South Devon Rifle Corps was the first body of Volunteers whose services were accepted by the Queen. The establishment of that corps was effected on March 26, 1852, and Dr. Bucknill, by whom it was practically raised, is now living in retirement at Bournemouth. Though he has reached an advanced age and is very infirm, some of his friends are hoping that her Majesty may be induced to confer upon him a K.C.B. or some equally befitting honour in recognition of his foresight in first suggesting the establishment of the force and then assisting to bring it into existence.

WHAT is regarded as the first cotillon danced in Samoa appears to have been the feature of a ball given by Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevenson on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. A recent number of the *Samoa Weekly Herald* gives the following details of the entertainments at which about a hundred guests were present:—The spacious ball-room with a perfect floor, made it absolutely impossible to resist the pleasure of dancing. Needless to say Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson were untiring flagging in their efforts to promote the enjoyment of all present. After the first half of the programme had been concluded, an adjournment was made upstairs to the supper-room, where a sumptuous repast had been provided, which, we need scarcely say, was done full justice to. After supper a cotillon—the first, we believe, in Samoa—was gone through under the leadership of Mrs. Strong and Captain Wurmbrand, and caused considerable amusement to the on-lookers, as well as enjoyment to the participators. About half-past one o'clock the company broke up, "Old Lang Syne" being sung in a hearty manner by all present; after which the guests wended their way homewards full of thanks for a most enjoyable ball, excellently carried out in every detail, and where host and hostess were conspicuous throughout for their genial hospitality and thoughtful kindness.

M. JOSEPH FABRE's rather curious motion in the French Senate, to institute a national Joan of Arc anniversay, is (a Paris correspondent says) still under consideration before that body, which is, however, pretty certain to be favourable. Numbers of people in Paris and the provinces are already preparing to forestall the Chamber and Senate and to observe to-morrow as a great holiday. The "Libre Parole" which is in France usually applied to militant Catholics alone—are, of course, to the fore. Many have asked their confessors how the 8th of May should be kept, and they have been advised to hang out French flags and Joan of Arc banners. Illuminations will take place in several French towns. A three days' thanks-giving was begun yesterday at the Cathedral of Orleans, which was attended by a score of Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops. At Marseilles a public subscription has been opened to erect a bronze statue to the Maid of Orleans. This new Joan of Arc worship, the same correspondent thinks, is altogether more genuine, and has far greater significance than the Napoleon I. craze of last year, which spent itself after inspiring M. Sardou's play. The Joan of Arc cult appears to point to a revival of the Catholic and Chauvinist spirit. It is remarkable that both Catholics and anti-Catholics unite in making her the heroine of France.

A JAPANESE contemporary says:—A very sad story comes from Suma, a sea-side resort near Kobe. The tale has been obtained into a species of serial by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, but the gist of it is that a Japanese lady having been exceedingly unhappy in her married life owing to the dissipated habits of her husband, resolved never to marry again, and entered the Female Buddhist Society of Kyoto, the better to keep her resolve. Subsequently, however, her mother and her brother urged her so strongly and importunately to accept an eligible offer, that she resolved to die, as the only means of avoiding a second marriage. The deliberation of her procedure was remarkable. She had a photograph of herself taken for her family; she caused her posthumous name to be selected; she wrote and took farewell of her mother and brother; she wrote letters pleading with touching pathos for pardon, and explaining her motives; and finally she cut her throat and then threw herself into the sea.

THE first trial in England of an armoured-plated train has taken place, and, as can be imagined, has attracted not a little attention in professional circles. On the morning of May 5, exactly at five o'clock, the new armoured train allotted to the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers, steamed out of Brighton Station, and shortly before six Colonel Boxall and his officers conducted a series of experiments with the breech-loading Armstrong 40-pounder gun, mounted on an armoured truck, and fired from the permanent-way near Newhaven Harbour. These are preliminary to the official trial of the train.

MR. ALDERMAN EDWARDS, of Birmingham, confesses to "only one race hatred," and that is reserved for the proposed racecourse at West Bromwich, which has aroused so much opposition in that neighbourhood. Speaking at the meeting, at the Town Hall, Birmingham, Mr. Edwards amused his hearers by observing that he had recently, out of curiosity, walked the whole length of a train standing in New-street Station, filled with racing men, and by the time he came to the only respectable-looking man in the train, who was the guard, he had fully appreciated the justice of Madame de Stael's remark, that the more she saw of men the more she liked dogs. The remarks of Miss Isabel Kenward, who followed, took a graver tone. There are, she declared, hundreds of girls in Birmingham who bet and drink. For the last four years a certain woman had gone a regular round every week to collect betting money sent by mothers through their children; in one street nearly every house had the reputation of containing a betting woman, and in one factory at least the girl who did not bet was despised. In three or four factories she knew of the clerks, managers, and foremen countenanced and indeed urged on the vice. She knew of one woman who had pawned the blinds and the children's clothes in order to bet. Even in her own Bible class she had girls who were addicted to the vice. Miss Kenward appealed to employers, by their personal interference, to check the system which prevailed in so many factories.

FROM an authoritative source at St. Petersburg an Odessa correspondent learns, that it is the Imperial intention whenever the Governorship of the southern capital again falls vacant to refill the post by appointing thereto one of the young Grand Dukes. The precedent of a Grand-Ducal City Governor, created by the installation of the Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow, has, it is said, satisfied the Czar that these positions in a few of the chief cities of the Empire offer actively useful occupations for members of the Imperial family.

THERE is a band of thieves in Naples which, like rats, frequent the underground sewers, and bore their way into shops for the purpose of robbing tills and goods. On the morning of the 2nd, a leather dealer, on unlocking his warehouse, found a large hole in the flooring, and skins and money gone to the value of three thousand francs. He called the police, and several of them, together with some sewer-men, penetrated into the dark vaults, slipping and sliding along the mud of the sewers, and with a single lantern. They had not gone far when they discovered a man, and called to him to stop. But with a cry, "Madonna! Don't kill me," the man fled along the sewer, the police firing after him, and following him for at least a mile, passing under three or four streets, but without success. The police are now watching the sewers like cats; but there are many escape holes.

LORD ROSEBERY, when he goes down to Birmingham, will inaugurate what is practically a resurrection of the old Caucus. Mr. Chamberlain obtained possession after the Home Rule cleavage of the organization which he and Mr. Schnadhorst had previously made so famous, and he has kept it in his hands ever since, running it in the Liberal Unionist interest. Now it has been determined by the Ministerialists to try conclusions with Mr. Chamberlain by means of a counter organization on the old lines, and Mr. Williams Hastings, of the General Election Committee Central Office, and formerly Mr. Chamberlain's private secretary, has been appointed to take charge of the new Midland Liberal Federation, as it is called. The struggle for supremacy in the Midlands, thus challenged by the Home Rule Liberals, will be a very keen one, since the Ministerialists, although they have not a majority of the wealthiest of the old Liberals in the district at their back.

DURING a late storm in the Adriatic, Captain Gall, of the s.s. Senegal, Messageries Francaises, made an experiment of the effect of soapy water in arresting the fury of the waves. He dissolved 6lbs. of soap in 70 quarts of water, and poured the mixture on some unravelled ropes, down which it ran slowly into the sea. In this way a zone of smooth soapy water was formed around the steamer of about forty feet in extent, against which the waves broke without being able to reach the steamer. This was while the vessel was lying-to, but when she began to move, the zone of quiet water moved with her until the engines had made forty-five revolutions.

THE cycle racing mania in France has spread to the theatrical profession. That entertaining actor, M. Coquelin the younger, of the Comedie Francaise, has hit upon the idea of organising a series of races strictly confined to performers at the Paris theatres, the proceeds to be given to the benevolent institution known as the Association of Dramatic Artists. The event is to take place at the Buffalo track on the last day of this month. M. Coquelin himself announces that he will not compete, but he will act, he says, as "starter," that word, together with "handicap," "jockey," and other English sporting terms having been formally incorporated in the French language. A number of pretty actresses are in the habit of showing themselves on bicycles in rational costume in the Bois de Boulogne.

FROM Hesse Darmstadt the news of the death of the well-known novelist Leopold von Sacher Masoch is contradicted. It is true that he has been seriously ill with heart disease, but he is now better, and as soon as he is well enough, he will have the pleasure, which was once experienced by Lord Brougham, of reading his own obituary notices. Madame Sacher Masoch writes:—"The state of health of my husband is still so far from satisfactory that up to the present I have not dared to tell him the sad news of his death. I am, however, making a collection of the more or less flattering biographies of him which have appeared in the European Press, and these I shall give him to read as soon as he is well enough to do so." I hope and believe this will be before very long."

A BERLIN correspondent writes:—The Empress Augusta Victoria, as may be known, has always been anxious for the spread of religion among the masses, and has been particularly active in collecting funds for the building of new churches, especially in Berlin, where the existing number was in poor proportion to the population. The late Emperor William and Empress Augusta, it may be said, were wont to attach more importance to the foundation of charitable institutions. The success of the present Empress may be seen from the fact that during the last five years no fewer than fifteen churches have been built in Berlin alone. Six or seven churches more will be finished this year, and the building of eight others has already begun. Besides this, as Count von Mirbach, Court Marshal of the Empress, stated, the other day at the meeting of the Church Building Society, eighteen more are required. The largest church will be the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, which will cost about four million marks. The city of Berlin, which has already given several sites for churches, has been asked to grant a considerable amount for this edifice both Town Council shows little inclination to comply. Count von Mirbach even visited the members of the Town Council separately—Christians and Jews—to persuade them to vote for a contribution, but as yet his endeavours are said to have been fruitless.

THE Comte de Paris, a Paris correspondent says, has written to the Royalist youths of France: "I cordially approve your wish to unite with the rest of France in celebrating the first act of Joan of Arc's canonisation. You have a right to figure in these fetes. The memory of the great 'libertrice' belongs to all the French. It should bind them in a common bond of patriotism. But we must not allow her supernatural mission to be stripped by party spirit of the Catholic and Royalist character which she herself claimed for it. For this reason it behoves those who are steadfast in their monarchical and religious faith to take part in the public homage that is being now rendered to Joan of Arc."

THE notion that consanguineous intermarriages lead to insanity in the offspring receives no support from the Irish Lunatic Asylum Inspectors of County Donegal. An hereditary taint of madness in parents is admitted to be a fruitful cause of the increase of mental disease in the Letterkenny district, but that the marriage of relations mentally and physically sound has no tendency in this direction is evidenced by a startling case—that of Tory Island, off the Donegal coast. The island is nine miles distant from the mainland, with a population of 348 souls, amongst whom the marriage of relations is a thing almost of absolute necessity; yet,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GLARE GLASSES, in the most approved forms and Tints, recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeons. The finest picked Lenses, without flaws or air bubbles so distressing and injurious to the eyes.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS, Comfortable, Clean and Cool, can now be had in Various Sizes from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

GILLINGHAM'S CIMENT, Cast-Iron Rain Water Pipes, Stone Drainage Pipes of all Sizes, FOR SALE, Cheap. Also Accessories. Apply F. FISCHER and Co., No. 8, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, per Excellence, at Rs. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens, MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Young SPANIELS, at BENNETT'S Auction, TO-DAY, at 1-30 P.M.

ON VIEW.—The late Mr. C. E. G. CRAWFORD'S Valuable Furniture, made specially at the Rutnagiri School of Industry, at the Court House, Thana, to be SOLD on SUNDAY, the 3rd Instant.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—Real Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs. 3-8, 3-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigarettes are specially Manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirtz, of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a Mild, Aromatic and free drawing Egyptian Cigarette.—N. DANTRA and Co., Sole Agents, Head Establishment: 32, Church Gate Street, Fort. Branch Establishments: Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market; an i Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

REQUIRED, for the District Board, a Local FUND OVERSEER. Salary Rs. 100, exclusive of Travelling allowance; and a FITCHMAN for WORK SHOP. Salary Re. 25. Apply to the OFFICIATING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Ellichpur, Berar.

GOOD STABLING, WANTED, in Fort. Two Horses and one Victoria. Address, with terms, "X2," care of this Office.

AGENTS, WANTED.—RELIABLE DEALERS or AGENTS to Sell a STANDARD Typewriter at a Low Price. Guaranteed the Best one made. Liberal arrangements on Lots of five or more.—FRANKLIN Co., 308, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

COMPETENT READER, WANTED. Apply "X.," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and Servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, Captain.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL.—A few good SINGLE and DOUBLE ROOMS are now AVAILABLE. Terms Moderate.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the Private Secretary, which cannot be delivered at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, by 6 a.m., on FRIDAY, 8th June, 1894, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Ag. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Mahableshwar, 29th May, 1894.

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PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain C McCee, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain S Boon, cleared yesterday for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE s s St Pancras, 2,781 tons, Captain O R Young cleared, yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo and Mr H S Cornfield, Miss Hazells, and Miss Chinney as cabin passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbela, 1,458 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, cleared yesterday for Calcutta Rangoon &c., with a general cargo and Miss Ethel Ralph as a cabin passenger.

THE s s Abana, 3,715 tons, Captain F Newell, arrived in harbour on Thursday last from Barry 5th May with a cargo of 3421 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Avoca, 904 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (16th May), with a general cargo and 200 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Allana Munjee.

THE s s Etolia, 2,113 tons, Captain R Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from London 21st April via Karachi, with a general cargo, and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 30th May, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgeon Major Ferguson, Mr. Haucock, Lieut. Lewis, Surgeon Captain Lunard, Mr Townsend, Mr Biecham, Mr and Miss Moore, Mrs Oakley and 78 deck. During the voyage she experienced fine with strong S W winds from Karachi to Veraval, moderate to 50 miles off Bombay, then variable and N-Westerly sea winds, and moderate S-Wswell.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Mikado	2200	Pickering	Karachi	2-6	P Muir & Co
B	C Sinclair	1911	Miller	Amsterdam	10-6	P M & Co
E	Arara	2181	Kilgour	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
F	Port Stephens	1911	Whitehead	Havre		J M & Co
H & J	Starlight	1916	Muller	Hamburg	2-6	K N & Co
K	Bolemfontein	1764	Salmon	Amsterdam	29-5	W & A Graham & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Adam	Marmagoa	2-6	Shepherd & Co
M	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Marmagoa		Shepherd & Co
N	Azamor	2995	Gibson	China		Tata & Sons
O	La Seyne	1152	Blanc	Karachi	12-6	A Simoon
P	Cantensima		Peters	Amsterdam		Graham & Co
Q	Asia	2325	Laird	Not fixed	2-6	W & A Graham

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	St. Pancras	2181	Young	Havre		K Nixon & Co
3	Stura	1416	Dinegri	Genoa		C Boroero
4	St. Regulus	2670	Wilson	Genoa	2-6	K Nixon & Co
5	Peninsular	2711	Longging	London	15-6	P & O Co
7	City of Dublin	2150	Kurrachee	Not fixed		S Charles F&Co
8	K. Commander	2231	Duncan	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
9	Etolia	2113	Jones			K Nixon & Co
10	St. Enoch	2745	Mundle	Dunkirk	7-6	K Nixon & Co
13	Aston Hall	2254	Rickford	Liverpool		R Eaton & Co
15	Vasna	482	Rickford	Not fixed		M V & Co
16	Evelyn	1529	Wood	Trieste	1-6	W&A Graham &Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Abana (s)	Newell	Barry, May 5.
June.			
1	Avoca (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, May 16.
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, May 30.
	Etolia (s)	Jones	London via Karachi.
	Bormi la (s)	Bolfo	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperator (s)	Bachtinger	Trieste, &c.
	Carthage (s)	de Horne	London, &c.
	Aston Hall (s)	McFee	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer St. Pancras, Young, for Havre.
" Java, Boon, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kerbela, Walkeys, for Rangoon, &c.

The steamer LaSeyne, entered for loading yesterday for Aden via Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Peninsular (s), 2712, Loggin
City of Dublin (s), 2150, Snow
Aston Hall (s), 2251, McFee
Asia (s), 2325, Laird
Iran (s), 2317, Jennings
Mikado (s), 2206, Pickering
Kt. Commander (s), 2731, Durant
Avara (s), 2181, Kilgour
St Enoch (s), 2745, Mundle
Port Stephens (s), 2291, Whitehead
St Pancras (s), 2782, Young
Bloemfontein (s), 1764, Salmon
Centesima (sp), 2795, Peters
Clan Sinclair (s), 1912, Miller
Starlight (s), 1916, Muller
Stura (s), 1428, DeNeari
St Regulus (s), 2000, Wilson
Jocelyn (s), 15.9, Wood
Lord Charlemont (s), 2055 Parker
Alberta (s), 3162, Davis
Malwa (s), 1694
Surat (s), 1871, Jephson
Samar (s), 2305, Gibson
La Seyne (s), 1151, Blanc
Indrapura (s), 2310, Watson

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Redbreast, Stewart
R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive Finney
R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
R I M S Investigator Oldham
R I M S Nancowry, Dunn
R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
20	Goa s	Stafford	Rangoon, May 23
	Patna s	Couper	Bombay
	Rewa s	Hansard	London, April 20

DEPARTURES.

May 26.—Steamer Kangra.
May 27.—Steamers Lightning and Japan.
May 28.—steamer Argus.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
22	Dwarka s	Tico	Bombay.
24	Asama s	Smith	Perim.
	Bahaduri s	Keyzer	Bombay.
25	Kaiserthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
26	Drachenfels s	Kennoweg	Antwerp via Bombay.
	Hosseinee s	Hughes	Jeddah.
28	Kola s	Russell	Bombay.
	Chanda s	Boon	Persian Gulf.
	Mecca s	Skinner	Bombay.
	Anubhitra s	Hisney	Aden.
29	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
23	Branksome Hall s.	Hoot	Liverpool.
	Dwarka s	Tico	Bombay.
24	Paula ship	Breymann	Mauritius.
25	Bahaduri s	Keyzer	Bombay.
26	Willow Branch s.	Anderson	Dunkirk.
	Kaiurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
28	Chanda s	Boon	Bombay.
	Mecca s	Anderson	Persian Gulf.
	Huntcliffe s	Howell	Antwerp.
	Etolia s	Jones	Bombay.
29	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Florida, Young, Balli Brothers, for Antwerp.
" Asama, Smith, W Cooper and Co. for Liverpool.
" Prachatchala, Hughes, Darbyshire and Co. or Hamburg.
" Hoss-inee, Kenneweg, Volkart Brothers, for Aden.
" Kola, Russell, McIver, Mackenzie and Co, for Bombay.
" Amphitrite, Disney, Bryan Durant and Co, for Dieppe.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 22ND TO 28TH MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Pemba s, (Bombay)—291 cwts cotton unpressed, 6,000 cwts gingellyseed for transhipment to Trieste, 5,575 cwts wheat, and 280 lbs tea for transhipment to London.
Satrunji s, (Bombay)—873 cwts cotton unpressed, 878 cwts cotton unpressed, 150 cwts gingellyseed, 1,830 cwts wheat and 479 cwts rapeseed.
La Seyne s, (Aden)—56 cwts wheat, 2,841 cwts jowaree, 2,841 cwts rice, 256 cwts barley and 310 lbs tea for transhipment to London.
Mecca s, (Bombay)—383 cwts cotton unpressed, 336 cwts rapeseed &c, 11,836 cwts wheat and 116 lbs tea for transhipment to London.
Schhooner Paula s, (Mauritius)—1,292 cwts rice and 66 cwts matter.

IMPORTS.

City of Khios s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—210 pieces grey goods (foreign).
Lockler Hall s, (Liverpool)—210 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,100 pieces white goods (foreign) and 180 pieces prints (foreign).
Melanella s, (Liverpool)—350 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 219 pieces white goods (foreign).
City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—280 pieces grey goods (foreign) and 600 pieces prints (foreign).
Rydal Hall s, (Liverpool)—70 pieces grey goods (foreign).
Stolzenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—407 cwts steel.
Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—760 pieces grey goods (foreign) and 119 pieces prints (foreign).
Dwarka s, (Bombay)—7,791 pieces grey goods (foreign), 23,569 pieces grey goods (Indian), 16,781 pieces white goods (foreign), 22,553 pieces prints (foreign), 30 pieces prints (Indian), 9,700 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,960 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).
City of London s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—2,720 pieces white goods (fore ign).
Brocklesme Hall s, (Liverpool)—300 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,102 pieces white goods (foreign), 727 pieces prints (foreign) and 1,122 cwts iron bar &c
Chychassa s, (London)—516 cwts steel and 763 cwts yellow metal.
Kola s, (Bombay)—210 pieces grey goods (Indian).
Karacola s, (Bombay)—3,08 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,103 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,340 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,861 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,200 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 17,400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 6,700 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 950 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) and 14 cwts iron bar &c
Kilwa s, (Bombay)—7,863 pieces grey goods (foreign), 150 pieces white goods (foreign), 300 pieces prints (foreign) and 1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Dublin s—500 cwts myrabollams, and 1,000 cwts gall nuts, Napoo Nensee and Co.
Iran s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.
Aston Hall s—3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Asia s—3,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Carthage s—114 cwts ivory, M H Adamjee; 22 cwts ivory, Moosa Goolamamed; 1 box baragold, 1 box Rs. 70,500, The Agra Bank, Ld.
Peninsular s—39 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 45 cwts turmeric, V G Thanvi; 150 bales hemp, John L Kersten.

FOR HULL.
Mikado s—73 cwts mother of pearl shells, Cursetjee Sorabjee; 2201 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Asia s—2,031 cwts linseed, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Starlight s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 10,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,401 cwts myrabollams, 150 cwts ajmaseed and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.
Kt Commander s—72 bales hemp, N Futohally and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 365 bales cotton, 14,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat bran, Bombay Flour Mill Co; 686 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
Evelyn s—1,003 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Bloemjontein s—6,219 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Clan Sinclair s—65,033 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Arara s—300 bales cotton, Price Co; Isaac and Co; 100 bales cotton and 3,091 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschcek and Co.
St Enoch s—1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
St Regulus s—3,052 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Stura s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4092cwts linseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.
Azamor s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Azamor s—400 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Chaturbhooj Mooranjee; 1,388 bales botton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Azamor s—400 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Azamor s—300 bales twist, Hormusjee Pestonjee; 75 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co; 100 bales twist, T Mooljee, Sons and Co; 230 bales twist, Morarjee Mulraj.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

THE price of Consols in London advanced ⅛ per cent. yesterday, say, to 101¼. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £55 1-16. The price of Bar Silver declined ¼d. per oz., to 28½d; and in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent dearer, at 62⅝ cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 0⅞d.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued yesterday showed an increase in the Bank's Reserve of 2 per cent. at 69 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent., and the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 1¼ per cent., that on short London Bills having been put up ½ per cent. yesterday, to 1 1-8 per cent.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., was quoted at 31s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk; tone of the market, quiet but firm.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 1-16d. per lb.; but other ready prices were unchanged except that for Egyptian "Fair" Brown, which was higher to the same extent. American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. higher. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indians. Wednesday's total Sales were increased by 3,000 bales, making them 17,000 bales. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firmer.

The price of ready Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 7¼ cents per lb; but August Futures were 21 points higher, at 7·34 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and this season's total now give the following comparison with that for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday and Thursday's Receipts	2,000	7,300	7,000
Five days' do.	8,000	21,200	29,000
Since 1st Sept., 1893	4,752,000	4,840,800	6,904,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round, in sympathy with the improvement in Liverpool above reported, but business has been upon a small scale, only 1,500 bales altogether having changed hands. Of these exporters have taken 600 Bengal, at Rs. 155-64; and the Mills 700 Dhulia, at Rs. 137-47; and 200 Ujjein, at Rs. 1764-78 per candy.

WHEAT continues to be a quiet market, with business for export upon a small scale. The following are this evening's quotations.

White Pessy, 91 per cont.	Rs 3 14 0	per cwt.
Do. 85	" 3 12 6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3 10 0	"
Red Delhi	" 3 5 0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3 13 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3 9 0	"
Hard Red	" 3 8 0	"

SEEDS have remained steady in tone with a moderate business reported for shippers' account. We now quote:—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Linseed		7-10-6 to 7-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	6-1-0	6-3-0	"
Do. Do. Cawnpore	5-14-0	6-1-0	"
Do. Red Do.	5-8-6	5-11-0	"
Gingelly, White	45-0-0	46-0-0	per cdy.
Do Mixed	41-0-0	42-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,344 bales.
Wheat	11,208 cwts.
Linseed	21,463 "
Rapeseed	29,887 "
Gingelly	763 "
Poppyseed	1,789 "
Groundnuts	4,094 "
Castorseed	5,047 "
Rice	2,116 "

FREIGHTS are very quiet, speculators being the only takers of tonnage. They have taken up a large June-loading steamer at 18s. 6d. per ton for two ports.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling at 1s. 0 29-32d. for Bank Telegra

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRIORITY FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

In the House of Commons, last night, the motion of Sir W. V. Harcourt, that Government business should have priority for the remainder of the session was adopted by two hundred and thirty-four against two hundred and seventeen votes.

STAFF CORPS GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Fowler, replying to a question, said the promotion of officers of the Indian Staff Corps was still the subject of correspondence with the Indian Government.

AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

The ferment at Sofia is abating. M. Stoiloff has formed a Radical Cabinet.

RUSSIAN LEGATION AT ROME.

A Russian legation has been established at the Vatican.

THE CONGO TREATY

Sir E. Grey, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the Commons that a French note had been presented, making full reservations regarding the Congo Treaty.

Germany, he said, had not protested in London against the Treaty, and he was unable to say whether she had protested in Brussels.

CRISIS IN THE ARGENTINA.

A serious commercial and financial crisis exists in Argentina, the gold premium being beyond three hundred. Various schemes for payment of interest on the Debt temporarily in paper instead of gold have been mooted.

OUTBREAK IN MANCHURIA.

The *Times* Tientsin correspondent states that a revolution has broken out in Manchuria consequent on the agrarian disputes between the Chinese settlers and the Mongol chiefs.

POLICY OF M. DUPUY.

PARIS, MAY 31.

M. Dupuy in his Statement to the Chambers, today, said that the financial problem, and especially fiscal reforms, claims most urgent attention.

Regarding foreign questions, he said the Ministry would vigorously defend the rights and interests of France.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 31.

The s. s. C'vde, with the outward English mails of the 25th May, left Suez, at 6 p.m.

TRIAL OF THE SEPOYS OF THE 17TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The sentences passed upon the Rangars of the 17th Bengal Infantry have not yet been confirmed officially by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency, however, was holding a consultation about the matter this morning; but until the sentences in question have received confirmation, the proceedings of the trial are confidential.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the proceedings of the three trials in connection with the insubordination of the sepoys of the 17th Bengal Infantry with certain reservations. One trial will be re-considered by the Court.

DAMAGE TO A TELEGRAPH LINE.

The telegraph line between Calcutta and Ranigunj has been seriously damaged by a severe storm, on the evening of the 31st May. Thirteen of the large coupled posts have been broken, but communication has now been restored.

DISTRICT FOREST REVIEWS.

The District forest reviews have been received. In the Assam report it is shown that extremely favourable results have been obtained, which provide satisfactory indications of the present and future progress; that of Ajmere also is satisfactory; other districts on the whole are fairly favourable, but conservators in all parts of India and Burma have been requested to economise as much as possible during the present financial year.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

The Remount Department is now making arrangements for the ordering of Australian horses for the British Cavalry regiments as sanctioned by the Military Department early in May.

FAMINE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The great scarcity in the Central Provinces is not increasing. The prices of food in the affected districts have actually fallen, and the figures of the famine relief fund have decreased considerably in one district, though they have risen to some extent in another.

THE RECENT OUTRAGES IN WAZIRISTAN.

The latest letters state that the inquiry in connection with the recent outrages in Waziristan has been completed, and the matter will be at once submitted.

INDIA AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

A full list of awards for Indian cultivation and arts at the recent Chicago Exhibition has been published officially by the Revenue Department.

THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

The Secretary of State has again been approached in connection with the new Rules and Regulations for the working of the Civil Veterinary Department, and a reply is expected from the India Office next month.

SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS BY FOREIGN STATES.

An important notification is fully published in connection with the surrender of fugitive criminals by any Foreign State as passed at the Court of Windsor.

EXTENSION OF THE INDIAN ARMS ACT TO HYDERABAD.

The Indian Arms Act is extended, with certain modifications, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Full particulars relating to the transport, import, and export of arms, etc., is published.

THE JAMRAO CANAL.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction, from borrowed funds, of the Jamrao Canal.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The Political Agents of Punukottai, Banganapalle, and Sandur, if European British subjects, will be appointed Justices of the Peace.

The following promotions in the Political Department, consequent on Colonel Talbot's appointment, have been notified:—

Finance Department—Messrs. A. Newmarch and F. Gordon receive promotion.

Public Works Department—Mr. H. Talbot, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service.

The services of Mr. C. Vincent, which were recently placed at the disposal of the Straits Settlements, are now placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Home Department—Mr. G. Fordyce has been appointed Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement of Port Blair.

Military Department—The following officers of the Commissariat Transport Department receive promotion:—Captains C. Clements and H. Hutchins, and Lieutenant E. Watson.

The following admissions to the Staff Corps have been made:—Lieutenants H. Baillie and E. Loch.

Leave has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel W. Bowne and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lloyd for one year each.

Brigade-Surgeon A. Stephen has been appointed Surgeon-Colonel.

Captain R. Tufnell, Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. Queripel has taken over charge as Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Mr. E. Lind, Examiner of Accounts, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, vice Mr. Bolston.

Mr. Dallas, Executive Engineer, has been confirmed as officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

Mr. E. Leach, of the Telegraph Department, has been granted leave to proceed to England.

Mr. H. Wathen has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

Mr. T. Hill, Chief Superintendent, is permitted to retire from the service.

THE LANDSLIP AT GOHNA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

Reports from the Gohna landslip state that water has begun percolating slightly through the upper stratum of the dam, a careful watch being kept for further developments.

THE FEROZPORE ARSENAL SCANDAL.

Some startling facts have been elicited regarding the sale of arms from the Ferozepore Arsenal. It appears that three European conductors of the Ferozepore Arsenal, opened negotiations with certain "kabaris" or cheap jacks for the purchase of Government rifle barrels and locks, at wholesale rates, which were subsequently sold to Pathans at an enormous profit. This trade was systematically carried on for some time until the arrest of the "kabaris" and their subsequent conviction when the above facts were elicited.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES FOR BAKRI-EED.

Two companies of the 2nd Bengal Infantry will leave Allahabad to-morrow for Ballia to preserve order during the Bakri-Eed festival. It is said that two Companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, now stationed at Allahabad, have been ordered to be in readiness in the event of serious rioting occurring.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 1.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

20th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Dunscombe, 2nd South Wales Borderers, attached to the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Colonel P. H. Greig, Royal, late Bombay, Artillery, is permitted to proceed to England, pending retirement from the Service.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—1st Leinster Regiment—Lieutenant Pollard, acting Paymaster, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain the Honourable Vereker, L Battery, to England for seven months, on medical certificate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 1.

French mail steamer Sydney from Aden arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Nagoyamaru left Kobe for Hongkong on the 1st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sugar firm.

Wood Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
2½ per cent. Consols	101¼
3 per cent. Reales	100⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 1-16
Bar Silver	28⅛

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £36,000,000, increase, £1,700,000; public deposits, £8,800,000, increase, £300,000; other deposits, £21,600,000, increase, £1,200,000; other securities, £20,300 000, increase, £300,000; notes and gold, £27,900,000, increase, £1,600,000. The Bank's reserve is 69 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE COMING MONSOON.

The first signs of the coming monsoon are reported from Colombo. The Meteorological Reporter, writing yesterday, says:—Colombo reports an overcast sky with light rain, a rough sea and strong south-westerly wind with a velocity of sixteen 16 miles ankour. This shws that monsoon is approaching Ceylon; and the weather there and in the adjoining seas is very unsettled.

BAZAAR AT BELGAUM.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAY 30.

A grand Fancy Fair and Bazaar was opened to-day in Belgaum, in aid of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Schools, and promises to be very beneficial to the cause. Mrs. Minchin who very kindly arranged everything for the nuns has been most successful in her undertaking, but she was aided by the racing people who are staying in Belgaum for the week, many of whom were especially liberal. The stalls were so prettily arranged that it would be impossible to give the palm to anyone in particular. The refreshment bar which was open going from 4 until 8 p. m., was presided over by the most charming and fair waitresses, Mrs. Cockerell, Mrs. Ransom, and Miss Johnson, their popularity was immense and sales enormous, and yet they had the reputation of being the most honest saleswomen in the Bazaar. Mrs. Minchin and Mrs. Harrison held the flower stall, and looked most bewitching, dressed in fancy costume as flower-girls. Of all energetic saleswomen Mrs. Minchin bears the palm. No one escaped her vigilance and the price of button-holes in some cases was simply phenomenal. The fancy work and art stalls were held by Mrs. Burton, Miss Nugent, and others. Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Cockerell, Miss Johnson, and Mrs. Harrison also presided at stalls. The lottery which was in charge of the Rev. Mother aided by Mother Maria and Mr. Hoogwerf. On Monday next Mrs. Minchin has arranged a concert to be given in the schoolroom of the convent at which most of the singers of the station will give their aid so the programme is an excellent one. The receipts were quite as large as last year.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cables Accra-Katonu and Accra-Lagos, interrupted.

Telegrams to stations south of Lagos (in West Africa) can be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.

Cable Assab Massouah interrupted. Telegrams for Massouah can be forwarded by post from Assab every Thursday.

Now that the Eed is close at hand, observes the *Pioneer*, one cannot but watch with some anxiety the attitude of Mahomedans and Hindus towards each other, not so much in connection with the measures to be taken to preserve the public peace as in order to see whether the animosity of last year continues unabated. The fact was then clearly established that the Hindu organization to prevent the slaughter of kine was a most powerful one, and that its operations extended to the country districts, where for generations the rival sects had lived in harmony with each other undisturbed by rumours of collisions in the large towns. The march of thousands of men across country in the North-West Provinces proved that the propaganda had been an active one; for it is seldom that the cultivating classes combine in this fashion. The heavy punishment dealt out to those arrested on various occasions may have had some effect upon the ringleaders, though, unfortunately, the latter escaped as a rule, keeping themselves in the background and allowing their dupes to bear the brunt of the attack by the police. But we are by no means certain that the operation of the law was sufficient to thoroughly overcome the more bigoted Hindus. In some parts of India prosecutions failed, and immunity from penalties incurred may tempt men to repeat their offences. There is another factor also to be considered. The Mahomedan community must not imagine, as some of them seem to do, that the Government can show any partiality towards them or strain a point in their favour when opportunity occurs. That this is not so in reality hardly needs to be said. The Government simply desires to hold the balance between the sects, to provide for each party enjoying their customary privileges, and to preserve order. In cases like that of Bareilly, where the Hindus have shown their hand only too plainly, the Mahomedans have a really good case, and they may be assured that the ridiculous demands of their opponents will not be listened to for a moment. But they themselves must not suppose that their sacrifices during the Eed will be allowed to take the form of a triumphal celebration; their rights will be safeguarded, and no more. One disappointing feature of the position generally throughout the country is that the suggestion of the Government in the matter of boards of arbitration has not been adopted to any great extent. Where such boards are formed by Hindus nominating Mahomedans, and *vice versa*, a guarantee is secured that amicable arrangements will be made and all fear of disturbances passes away. The influence existed by the Gaurakshini Sabhas has probably prevented leading Hindus from coming forward to confer with their old Mahomedan friends, and it is this secret influence which makes for mischief. The Sabhas have, it is true, been generally discredited by the attitude of some leading men; but many years must pass before the bulk of the Hindu population are cured of the rabid fanaticism with which they have been inoculated. Meanwhile the authorities must remain on the alert, and any outbreak of lawlessness should be very summarily repressed. The precautionary employment of troops in these Provinces may seem an extreme measure, but it is better to prevent disorder by a display of force at the outset than to have suddenly to order detachments to disturbed areas. The Government must save the people from themselves; if their fanaticism be allowed to run riot, there will inevitably be great loss of life and destruction of property.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 11.

It is a large order to undertake to discuss the exhibits of the two salons after a couple of visits. Roughly calculating there must be at the Champs Elysees—the older foundation, but the later opened this year—about four thousand pictures, statues, and studies; and at the salon of the young independent schismatic painters in the Champs de Mars upwards of two thousand works, amongst which are included specimens of artistic handicraft—wood-carving, embroidery, painting on velvet, coloured glass, faiences, and fancy designs in metal—enough altogether to occupy the life-time of a business-like art critic.

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To make comparisons between the different schools of art represented, or to criticize serious work on such casual observation would be unfair. At most all one can record after a necessarily superficial glance at what seems miles of canvas, impeded rather than assisted by an outrageously incorrect catalogue—is an impression of the most remarkable works—the strikingly good and the startlingly naughty, the most audacious in composition and the most attractive in colour, with now and then a recollection of some portrait, or "Fancy Head" as Rudyard Kipling would say, whose special harmony or quaintness caught the eye in passing.

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One point that strikes forcibly after five or six annually recurring visits is that though from year to year the compositions vary, the motive or sentiment of the pictures is essentially the same—that, in fact, the much renowned French originality, like our despised English imagination, has its limitations. Time after time, sorrow tramps out in some sad guise through lovely grave-yards or desert places. Sometimes she takes a lamp, at others she staggers in the dark. This year, M. Henri Martin, who has done better things, gives his *Douleur* a luminous heart to guide her footsteps through a wood or young plantation of trees as attenuated and unnatural as the symbolic figure they surround. For sorrow is always in the French painter's idea the same limp, meagre personage enveloped in unbecoming rusty black—a lady of middle age of uncertain charm, whose prototype decidedly is not seen often among the exuberantly lively fleshy throngs who take part in the mourning parades, so aptly described by the Parisians themselves as *Pompes Funebres*.

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Then each succeeding year one must expect to find several examples of the first communicant. No young French artist, it seems, can resist the exquisite purity of some and the simplicity of a line of these highly-stiffened, voluminous muslin draperies. If always there were a pretty face underneath, or a childish grace in the figure one might be content. But these starched and blued young maidens are usually so robustly and uncompromisingly horrid as depicted by the young artist that the wonder is how they come to have been exhibited. Is there a side door as some people hint, through which the heads of the various ateliers push their students by interest.

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Still more intolerable is the constant repetition of the gruesome story of St. Denis. The chopping of heads—even chickens' heads—is to put it mildly, an uncomfortable affair both for the subject, the operator, and the spectators. How much so when it comes to depicting St. Denis' ghastly performance on canvas—the mutilated corpse stiffly erect, engaged in refitting with its own hands its severed head, while on the ground the blood has streamed in lines that make the shape of the cross—miraculous but decidedly nasty. There are several attempts to illustrate the subject at the salons this year; there have been repeats of it annually within most people's memories. Puvis de Chavannes one of his confreres has immortalized it in the Pantheon, almost every church in Paris has its chapel of St. Denis with its picture of the martyrdom. If something is not done to suppress the manufacture (a little tax or stamp might suffice for the French artist is thrifty) another salon should be opened with an *avis* to the public: *M. les Saints Denis n'entrent pas ici.*

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There is no reason, however, to make complaint of goriness in this year's exhibitions. The realism that was cultivated for a time seems to have died away, and the ghastly memory of the horrors of the wartime to have grown dim. A couple of fine pictures recall brave deeds of French soldiers in the Franco-Prussian battles. One shows the rescue of the colours by a sergeant who crossed the battle-field under Prussian fire at Pendome and recovered the French flag from the hands of a comrade who had fallen in defending them. Another picture shows a dying soldier trying to reanimate his comrades by writing on the whitewashed wall under which he fell "Vive le Q-me Zouaves!"

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On the other hand mysticism and symbolism seem to be more than ever fascinating to be French painters. *Les Chevaliers aux Fleurs*, by Rochegrosse, is a very wonderful example of artistic fancy run riot in this line. In the midst of a flowery field stands the Knight, a very pretty young man in armour, somewhat effeminate in build and ethereal in tone, and round him are crowding all ages of types of fascinating ladies the budding girl and the full-blown woman. But the Chevalier with eyes turned to clouds is deaf to their allurements. They have no power over this pure unamorous youth typical it is to be supposed of the young Frenchman of the future, who will remain proof against the wiles of progressive womankind, grown bold enough to propose for him in or out of leap year.

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Another extraordinary phase of French artist nature is its lack of the sense of the ridiculous under certain circumstances. It sees plenty of fun in things of the Rabelaisian order, but it sees nothing absurd in painting a famous man—a general, a poet, or an inventor—hoisted in all the splendour of his uniform or evening dress, cocked hat, and patent boots complete on the shoulders of Fame, represented as usual as an undraped winged female. There are several examples of this style of picture more especially at the Champs Elysees. To the credit of the Independants of the Champs de Mars it must be said that they keep their realism and symbolism apart. They do not go in for souls and spirits, and all such uncanny things, they go in for portraits of high flying men and women with legs—very much for legs. But their art stops short on the confines of this world, and those who ride off on fame do not have their portraits painted by the Independants of the Champs de Mars. They have to go to the old-fashioned painters of the Champs Elysees.

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A great canvas of this kind of glorification, dear to the French heart, has just been painted by command of the Government for the town of Lyons. It represents all the celebrated people who owe their birth to Lyons gathered together in a great vestibule. Among these lions and lionesses, as it is right to call them, will be found Meissonnier, Puvis de Chavannes, Claude Bernard, Madame Recamier, and several other ladies and gentlemen of charm and distinction, as well as many saints and warriors of early times not so well-known to outsiders but no doubt equally worthy of record. Of these the names of two which have a familiar Irish sound, Saint Pothin and Saint Blandine cling especially to the memory. As a work of art the picture is not as remarkable as for its size and the quaint fancy that suggested it. *Les gloires Lyonnaises* are little credit artistically, though they include Meissonier and Puvis de Chavannes, to the good taste of the town of Lyons.

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Among the exponents of imaginative painting one of the most poetic is Fantin Latour who besides other works has a charming "Aurora" poised on the clouds of the morning. Chartran who was last year so successful in his likeness of the Pope has been less happy in his portrait of M. Carnot, President of the Republic. Hermer has a striking picture of a woman, entitled Jude—a fine serious head done in a style of his own which has something in it Rembrandtesque.

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A delicious painting of a girl dreaming over a book is called *Douce* reverie by Robert-Fleury. There are a few pictures the subject of which in the eyes of the public is *affreux*; and the technique of no special merit. When the third Napoleon opened which will do away with all the faults of the other two, suppressing the multiplica of St. Denies and such scenes of gory horror, it may dedicate a special room to these scenes of real life which while perhaps of interest for their artistic merit to painters, are of no possible advantage to the general visitor.

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Taken as a whole the two salons have very few pictures to which exception might be taken by any one of average breadth of mind. And artistically the same may be said. There is very little to find fault with. One feels the superiority of French art over all other art in its vivacity, go, grace, and technique. At the same time there is very little to which one can give unstinted praise. The portraits are clever—the compositions are striking—the sculpture has great charm. But this is nothing new. And yet this is the final impression.

One of the French papers has been entertaining its readers by having a census made of the survivors of Napoleon's Grand Army. Four of these men only are now left. The eldest is Jean Jacques Sabatier, who was born on the 15th of April, 1792, at Vernoux l'Ardeche, where he has lived in retirement for many years. Then come Victor Baillod, Jean Bonaset, and Joseph Rose, aged, respectively, 101 years and 1 month, 100 years and 1 month, and 100 years and a few days. It is said that all are as hearty and vigorous as can be expected, in spite of their experiences as long as 82 years ago in that terrible retreat, when the beggarly remnant of the greatest army the world had ever seen, worn out with cold and hunger, angrily called to the victor of Marengo and Austerlitz to get off his horse and share in the miseries of his men.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 11.

The *Times* of Saturday, May 5, was assuredly the largest daily paper ever presented to the world. No doubt a number has often before been issued as large, but one does not always notice things. As I opened it and turned over column after column, page after page, it became so enormous that I had to sit down to make a little calculation about it. I found that it contained 267 feet of printed matter, and that, making allowance for differences in type, the contents amounted to 360,000 words. These figures, to most people, signify nothing; take a standard book, however, and compare. This number of words amounts to more than the whole of John Evelyn's Diary; to two volumes of the new edition of Pepy's Diary; it is more than half of Macaulay's Essays; it is more than the whole of the "Pickwick Papers;" and it is equal in length to three ordinary three-volume novels. This, for a daily paper, is a very considerable mass of matter.

Look, again, at the contents of the paper. The extent and variety of the bill of fare every morning laid before us is amazing; yet because we get it every day, we heed it not nor regard it as in any way strange or remarkable. We go over the whole world; we have important despatches from Egypt; we have the debates in Parliament; there is a pitiful appeal from St. Helena; Art, Literature, Science, Music, the Drama, are all well and worthily represented; ladies presented at Court find their names duly chronicled; Law takes its proportion; the services, the Church, agriculture, the money market, trade, are all reported and chronicled in these columns. Only to read the Table of Contents makes one feel how broad and yet how narrow is the world in which we live. There are so many interests; there is so much to tell; so many people want to talk; and the news of the whole world comes rolling in all day long and all night. The daily newspaper makes every man's house the real centre of the world—the hub of the universe, a theatre in which, for this man's special behoof, is enacted the Play of the World—the Human Comedy—in as many tableaux as there are hours of the day, and in as many acts as there are generations of living men; always a new drama; always new, real, and palpitating with interest. There has never, one thinks, been a time so wonderfully, so deeply interesting as the present; and the reason is that there never has been a time when the drama of humanity has been so splendidly interpreted day by day for our instruction.

I am sorry to hear about the distress of St. Helena. Many years ago I visited this lovely little place. I have a lively recollection of a narrow gorge, at the bottom of which lies a long street of wooden houses; a road winds slowly up the left-hand side, the path edged with flowering geraniums. The sky is blue—African blue; the trade wind blows freshly. Presently we find ourselves driving over a down, with springy turf, like an English down. We are going to see Longwood. We do see that house, and the room in which the Emperor died—and the place where he was buried. On the way back we notice the long ladder-staircase up and down which the soldiers go. And we have lunch, an I remember lightly, in a homely little hostelry. Then we go on board again, and the steamer leaves the island behind. It is visible till nightfall. In the morning it is gone. This seems very little to remember, but I am glad to have seen this bright and sunny spot.

Private View. Let us go early; we will get there at eleven and stay till one. We will look at the pictures, and we will go away before the fashionable and smart people arrive. The rooms will be quite empty; and . . . . It seems that a good many others have been inspired with the same idea, for the rooms are not empty at all. There is already a crowd. But they are not fashionable people. They are not, for the most part, well known people, though I perceive a statesman or two; here a poet and there a musician. The critics have already been here and have done their best and their worst. As for me, I am not a critic, and I refrain even from good works. But the most ignorant may ask a question. For instance, when these market people set off with one consent to Varsailles, carrying pikes and swords and knives, did they really and truly wash their hands first, with close attention to the nail brush? When a young lady goes to sleep on a marble slab how long would she sleep with one foot lying over the other against the sharp edge? Here is a Cupid—I pass over his boniness, but I cannot believe that his arm ever reached down nearly to his ankle. The observations made by the people are, as usual, lacking in precision—even hesitating. "Rather clever, isn't it?" does for half the pictures. We know, you see, enough to be afraid of betraying our ignorance by praising the wrong thing. But we do not understand that not to praise the right things, or to use the same vague adjectives for every picture, equally betrays ignorance. Shall I betray my ignorance when I say that, of all the pictures in the flow, the one I should like best to have and to hold is that called "A Wet Roadside?"

The Force of Imagination. A correspondent sends me the following little story. It is of a certain country gentleman. He entertained a great and just horror of damp floors. He was also nearly blind. Now, it came to pass that a church newly built had to be opened for Divine worship. To the squire was allotted a place in the chancel, which was paved with encaustic tiles. The old gentleman gazed upon them in the glimmering twilight of his decayed vision; he saw the shininess of them, and he thought he was over a floor newly washed and imperfectly mopped; he went home with a violent cold.

The popular antiquary, the collector of useless odds and end, the noter of waifs and strays, the picker up of rags and old paper, is recommended to a new and interesting way of wasting his precious life. I would point out to him a noble field in the shop signs still employed in France, and especially in the country towns. Until one begins to notice these signs one has no idea how the romantic side of trade in France. The dry bush over the door which betokens the sale of wine is not very poetical; nor is the barber's basin, nor is the "bouquet" of dead leaves round a shield which belongs to the blacksmith; nor are the gilt glove, the silvered loaf, the golden fleece, which indicate their respective trades, of great interest. I mean, however, the legends on the shop fronts. Here are a few out of my notebook. "A la Pensee"—can anything be more dainty and poetical? What was said within? Let us not inquire, for the sake of the sentiment. The sign "Au Sapillage" is inviting; and here are others: "Au Lys dans le Vallee," "Au Requin de Chine," "Au Corset Rose," "Aux Noces de Meudon," "Teinturerie de Jeanne d'Arc," "Charcuterie de Notre Dame des Champs," "A la Croix Rouge," "Boucherie du Dragon," "Au Vieux Temps," "Au Luthier de Cremone," "A la Croix de Jeannette." After these such simple signs as "Au Progres" and "La Maison de 100,000 Chemises" do not strike one. Shop signs are coming back again. I mark their return with interest; it is much prettier to look for a shop at the sign of the "Ragged Staff" than at Number 125; and, besides, the choice of a sign offers, as the French teach us, scope for the imagination.

At Amboise we were lucky enough to arrive on a day when a Fair was held. It was a humble little Fair and without any shows; only a market. Now, whenever one finds a market day or a Fair in foreign parts one expects something curious. Here there was, at first, nothing; the men wore blue blouses and the women black stuff gowns and white caps. So these things were offered for sale. And there was usual assortment of cheap crockery. But I did at last discover one new thing. It was a place where they sold kids and kids' flesh; and I remembered at a certain dinner long ago being invited to eat roast kid. You take the creature when he is quite young and small, dainty and delicate; you roast him whole; you serve him on a big dish; and, if my memory serves me rightly—for I have only seen the dish on that single occasion—you garnish him with lemon, and you enhance him with stuffing. And again—if my memory serves me—you will find him very good. Indeed, after eating him, you will probably go away and buy a field, and start a flock to provide your table with roast kid. It is really time for the tyranny of beef and mutton to be broken down. All kinds of creatures of the deer tribe are crying aloud that they would make excellent food for the hunter. Regent's Park, for instance, with the Zoo for a nursery, would make admirable pasture for thousands of kid; we might convert Richmond Park into a kangaroo run; hundreds of parks in the country are available for deer. As one speaks, the prospect widens. One perceives how wealth may once more pour into the coffers of the country gentleman who has a park and will condescend to become a carcass-butcher, and to grow venison, kid, kangaroo, buffalo, bison, elk, and the like, for Smithfield market.

How to build a cathedral. Nothing is easier, as I will now proceed to show you. There are, in fact, three ways. They are as follows: (1) Draw a large cross on the ground, build up arches and pillars all round this cross; make them as high as your imagination will allow or your money will afford; add a row of smaller arches and pillars above; cover in with a vaulted roof. There is your church. You have only to build aisles, to add a lady chapel, and to decorate with carvings, painted windows, and porches. That was the way in which Canterbury, Durham, and Chartres cathedrals, among others, were built. (2) Build a great barn; quite a simple barn; anybody can build a barn; then decorate it inside with pillars and outside with every kind of carved work in marble or in stone. That was the way they built Milan Cathedral. (3) Take a ship and turn her over; that is the roof of your cathedral; build arches and tall pillars, and place the ship on these; then construct the sides to make aisles. In this way Bourges Cathedral was built.

WHAT COULD BE SIMPLER?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Re "The Depreciated Rupee," which is the talk of everyone, and I think I have found a way that will benefit everyone and the country at large. It is a well-known fact that if a rupee, and a florin were melted down separately, and the silver sold for its market value in London and Bombay, that the silver of the melted rupee would fetch about one penny halfpenny more for its value, than the silver of the florin, i.e., because the rupee is heavier and of better metal, but if those two prices of silver, each had the Queen's head stamp impressed, one of the florin, and the other of the rupee, that the florin would represent a value of two shillings and the rupee only one shilling and a halfpenny.

Now for its elucidation, the Viceroy in Council, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, to call in all the rupees, &c., in circulation, and "recoin" the rupees, &c., into five shillings, half-crown, two shillings, shillings, six-pennies and three penny pieces.

We have three mints, I believe, in India doing nothing, and the only cost would be to purchase new "dies" from the English mint, and as the silver of the rupee is heavier and of more value than the florin, the difference would pay the Government for the expense in recoining, and something over, by making the silver of the English coin standard. Call in all the currency notes now in circulation, and re-issue notes of £100, £50, £20, £10, £5, £2, £1, and 5 shillings value. An order in Council from the Viceroy to notify that this new coinage will be the current coin for India on a certain date, and that the present rupee, &c., would not after that date, be a legal tender. I think that if this was represented to the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India that it would be the means of creating more trade, and benefiting all classes in India.—Yours, &c.,

B. E. K. WILDERBORE,
G. I. P. Railway, Lanowli.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENT AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have a word to say in respect of the revenue enhancement at Alibag, and I hope you will insert this in your valuable paper. Amongst the few persons who have done either by word or deed anything for the amelioration of the condition of poor ryots is Mr. R. L. Gharat. By the publication of his letters in your columns he has done a great service to the ryots of the Colaba District. What havoc was created of late in this district by the insect pest the public are acquainted with. If not in all parts of this district simultaneously there has been of late years cattle-disease in some part or other. To this add the effects of insufficient rain. All these causes have naturally tended to impoverish this district. If some farmers have no implements wherewith to farm, others have no cattle. And to crown all some have been reduced to such a state of destitution that they have great difficulties even in getting the seed for sowing. This state of affairs is already existing, and I do not know to what will this increase. The ryots will certainly be reduced to a further state of deprivation. The consequence will be that crime will increase. Mr. Gharat has shown how lands containing perhaps a few cocoanut palms are termed bagayat lands and charged with taxes which would be sufficiently heavy for properly-constituted garden lands. For the last ten years I have been spending both energy and money on garden land in this district fruitlessly. If my bagayat experiments have not proved a total failure they surely have not so far proved to be a paying concern. All this I write both because an allusion has been made to me in Mr. Gharat's letter, and also I think it my pleasant duty to support him in all what he says.—Yours, &c.,

BABAJI GOPALL,

NEW BRISTLES AND SLIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some old fellow has been writing in an up-country paper that the tree-smearing in Upper India that we hear so much of must have some dreadful portent to the British raj;—in fact, he says the British Empire in India must cry (shabod, and recommends officials to do, as he has done, and insure their pensions. Now, is this old croaker an agent to an Insurance Company, or is he merely a coward advocating cowardice? In either case he deserves that Government should cut his pension and his blessed insurance office go bankrupt. No doubt, the smearing of fruit-trees with mud, cow's hair, and hog's bristles does portend something dreadful; but why take the portent too seriously? Are the British power in India is now stronger than it ever was; and if the Russians like to attack, why, let them; they are like to receive harder knocks than they give. India has perhaps more to gain than to lose by a row, and the rupee, if small and diminishing, is plentiful, which is more than can be said of the Russian rouble. But if the portent is of an internal row—God have mercy on those who cause it. The atmosphere of India will be clearer after it is over, and some past mistakes will be rectified. Perhaps, after all, the instigators of the tree-smearing are only the local prophets, astrologers, magi—call them what you will—who have heard of, or divined the coming of the Great Comet about November, which is likely to collide with the earth and cause us all to be smothered with carbonic acid gas. I have only "heard tell" of it myself, but I understand that if we are not all smothered, we are at least to have a poisoned air, producing all sorts of new, interesting, and malignant diseases, so let us all be prepared, and take the warning. But, again, some say that the tree-smear is a warning of famine or pestilence in India. A pestilence that would carry off some of the fine products of higher education to be found in all parts of the country. Men, who employ themselves in instigating sedition and race hatreds and in editing scurrilous native newspapers would be welcome and do good to the country. It is to the first and general education that we look to attended to the country that we owe all our difficulties, where they exist in ruling the country. Jack is now too good for his trade. If he cannot get Government employment to fatten him with little work and good pay, he joins the ranks of the idle and discontented and abuses the Government he cannot serve. Apparently, we have gone too far in this line, and the free education must continue unless the row comes—the problematical, impracticable, never-to-be-thought-of internal row. Should that row come—we can start with a clean page afterwards. That the scurrilous vernacular press should exist is our own fault. We respect the freedom of the press, so the papers revel in slime, dinging to right and left, and besmirching with it everybody and everything that is connected with the Government that protects them and renders their despicable existence possible. We have treated the people of India too kindly, and now they have waxed gross. We should have adopted a stronger policy towards them; but is it still too late? A passage regarding the treatment of Orientals in a book called "Long White Mountain," written by a respected member of the Civil Service, occurs to my mind, and is worth quoting: "The fact that the whole race of male Chinese could be made all at once to change their "Chevelure" that the Japanese were made to do exactly the same thing a few years ago, and all clerks in Government employment must now wear European garments, too, shows how overdone is the respect which the English have been wont to pay to custom in India. Not till long after the commencement of the present century was the self-immolation of widows prohibited and the swinging of devotees from hooks was permitted for a generation longer, we forget that Orientals, conservatives though they be, design themselves more quickly than ourselves to the inevitable, and that habit soon beats the soreness caused by innovations. A shake of the finger would stop an evil custom, which has grown up only lately, but is very widespread. I mean the violent writing of the vernacular press, &c., &c., p. 111. sic loquitur, Mr. H. E. M. James. Will the Ruling Powers—the little Tin Gods on Wheels—ever hold the same opinion, and follow it out?

Q. E. F. BROOKS,
of Sheffield.

May 30.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. FIXTURES, FOR 1894.

June †16th.—Military Medical C. C.
June 23rd.—Frere C. C. and Marine Battalion C.C.
June 30th.—Indian Marine C. C.
July 7th.—Hindoo C. C.
July 14th.—B. B. & C. I. Railway C. C. and Parsee Gymkana.
July 21st.—Telegraph C. C. and Army & Navy C. C.
July 28th.—Municipality C. C. and Ordnance C. C.
Aug. †4th.—Military Medical C. C. and Ralli Brothers C. C.
Aug. 11th.—Baronet C. C. and B. B. C. I. Railway C. C.
Aug. †16th.—Bombay Gymkhana.
Aug. 18th.—Islam Gymkhana and Ordnance C. C.
Aug. †23rd.—Parsee Gymkhana.
Aug. 25th.—Marine Battalion C. C. and Army & Navy C. C.
Sept. 1st.—Telegraph C. C. and Islam Gymkhana.
Sept. †3rd.—
Sept. 4th.—

THE BITTER CRY OF BLACK AMERICA.

A NEW "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

"TAINT, indeed! I tell you, if I have any taint to be ashamed of in myself, it is the taint of *white* blood!"

The speaker is a neatly dressed, energetic, brown-faced little woman, slightly American in accent, who bears strongly printed on her the partly negro origin of which she speaks so spiritedly, though one would not guess that there is also a Red Indian strain in the odd racial composition of which she is the outcome.

"If Christianity is to be the test," she goes on,—"and what is the Anglo-Saxon, if not a Christian?—then I may well be prouder to belong to the dark race that is the most practically Christian known to history, than to the white race that in its dealings with us has for centuries shown every quality that is savage, treacherous, and un-Christian. Negro races have been all that, too, in some countries—yes, but not with the formulæ of Christianity on their lips meanwhile!"

"Why do you call the negro the practical Christian, Miss Wells?"

"Who has ever shown himself 'meek in spirit,' if not the negro? Who, if not he, has for centuries answered not again, turned the left cheek when smitten on the right, blessed them that persecuted him, prayed for those that despitefully used him? Talk of forbearance! Do you remember when the American negro had his great opportunity? When his master went into the field openly to fight against his—the negro's—freedom, and left his wife and children in the negro's charge? What wrongs those negroes had to avenge! And what a temptation to vengeance! Yet not a man of them betrayed his master's trust."

Miss Ida Wells—Ida B. Wells, as the American style runs—journalist, and M.A. of a "coloured university, is in England on a mission on behalf of her black and mulatto kinsmen in the Southern States of the Union. She has come to voice the bitter cry of black America. She admits that there is nothing English people can do for her clients beyond sympathising with them; but she thinks that sympathy is worth much. If a tithe of the ghastly tales she tells are true, it is well-nigh incredible that this sympathy should be denied to any civilised human soul upon God's earth, in America or out of it. But that race-hatred, backed by power and utter licence, does carry men to incredible lengths is an integral part of Miss Wells' case. The middle ages are outdone. The Inquisition fades into a merely medium horror.

The truth is, the plain, admitted facts about the fiendish saturnalia covered by the name "lynching" are so astounding to English ears, that one must needs lead up to them by a few lines of explanation. Readers who do not see much of the American newspapers, and who may not have read the articles of the *Times'* special correspondent a year or two back, might be picturing the negroes on whom these things are done as persons enjoying at any rate the forms of peaceable and decent citizenship among their former masters. Not so. True, they are not now slaves, and in the capacity of servant they are tolerated—indeed, preferred to whites. The *Times'* correspondent's solution (Pack them all back to Africa) would be scouted by no one more than by these masters, who would lack decent servants, these farmers, who would have to pay cheap agricultural labourers. But the moment the liberated negro wants to exercise his liberty on his own account, the war might as well never have been fought. All the blood flowed in vain. Lincoln's words ring down history as a bad joke. For a matter of ten years, after the North's victory, while the Secessionist States were still held by Federal troops, the negro was a citizen. He voted for the Congress, he even sat in it. Then the Southern States came back into the Union. They agreed to those amendments to the Constitution which gave the negro his citizenship—and, with their hands thus freed, proceeded to make them a dead-letter. Since the Federal troops were removed, and the Southern States regained their autonomy, no negro can vote either in a State or National election. To-day, if Miss Wells is travelling by rail and attempts with a first class ticket to use a first class carriage, the officials will forcibly remove her to a third. That is good enough for "colour." She may be hungry, the journey may be long, but she must not enter a refreshment room. A tram-car, a hotel, a restaurant containing whites is closed to her. Should she or hers marry with a white in most Southern States they subject themselves to State penal laws. And in many places, if they are merely suspected of any sort of offence against a white person—such offence which from a white to a white would be only misdemeanour, and from a white to a black would not count—they need not look for justice, nor even for a trial, nor for any form of law at all; but may expect to be murdered in cold blood by an armed mob, perhaps with refinements of cruelty, no man saying nay, authority folding its hands, press and pulpit turning either a blind or an approving eye.

Most of what has just been said is familiar to everybody who knows America—familiar and undeniable. But the last sentences bring us to the controversy in which Miss Wells is engaged. We have all heard something of the lynching atrocities. To Miss Wells it seems a strange thing that we have read of them and yet ask nothing, proceed to regard the American cousins as a civilised nation. Well, as I explained to, Miss Wells, we are under certain impressions which account for this indifference. Lynching, we agree, is a barbarous and deplorable thing. But we did not know it was a thing specially practised by whites on blacks. We thought it was the weapon of the community against crimes of special horror, by whomsoever committed, with which the ordinary machinery of the law had proved itself unable to cope.

But what is Miss Wells' answer?—

(1) Four-fifths of the lynching is done on blacks. Last year, out of 200 victims, 158 were negroes, the balance being made up of half-breeds and whites.

(2) Out of these 158, only 30 were even charged with any crime against women or children.

(3) In the case of the rest, any sort of offence against white property or white prejudice was good enough.

For instance: A negro stop-son was hanged by a lynching party because when they were after his step-father he was "very officious" in declaring that he knew where the poor wretch was, but that he would not tell.

A negro lad was hanged for being "drunk and saucy to whites."

Three brothers of a negro who shot a judge (a white, of course) were hanged by a lynching party because they could not find the criminal, and they thought they might as well hang someone.

(4) In bad cases tortures are used so revolting as to degrade the executioners to the level even of the horrible crime of which their victim may be accused.

For instance: In Texas 15,000 stood by and watched a negro being branded for fifty minutes with red hot irons all over his body, ending with the eyes and the tongue, and then burnt alive. Officials assisted, school children got a holiday, special trains were run. The show was conducted on a platform erected, so that all the crowd could see; in the middle of the burning the victim writhed off the platform down to the crowd, and had to be held back in the flames till he was "finished."

(5) In four cases the victims were negresses—women or girls, including one horrible torture-case.

A negro girl suspected of poisoning a white (not convicted) was put into a barrel with nails driven in and rolled down a hill. The body was dragged out in "rags."

(6) It is certain that black victims are often innocent of the crimes for which they are lynched.

This is obvious in some of the few cases already quoted. Sometimes it is clearly proved afterwards, but nobody is ever punished for the murder. The invariable inquest verdict talks of "some person or persons unknown, though the whole town—men, and often women and children—has been present, grouping itself round the body in eagerness to be "taken" (as shown in the illustration given herewith from photograph). Photos, and scraps of the remains, sell merrily as "souvenirs."

But there is one class of cases in which the truth is never admitted, not even afterwards, and it is for hinting at the facts in a paper which she then ran at Memphis that Miss Wells herself narrowly escaped lynching. Dead men tell no tales. But, according to Miss Wells—and nobody who knows human nature, and has studied race hatreds, will pronounce it incredible—many of the alleged rapes for which negroes are hurried out of existence are only so called to save, not so much the white woman's reputation, as the white man's ferocious pride of race.

You see, Miss Wells explained, the white man has never allowed his women to hold the sentiment 'black but comely,' on which he has always so freely acted himself. Libertinism apart, white men constantly express an open preference for the society of black women. But it is a sacred convention that white women can never feel passion of any sort, high or low, for a black man. Unfortunately, facts don't always square with the convention; and then if the guilty pair are found out, the thing is christened an outrage at once, and the woman is practically forced to join in hounding down the partner of her shame. Sometimes she repels, but otherwise the overwhelming force of white prejudice is too much for her, and she must go through with the ghastly mockery. 'What,' cried out one poor negro at the stake, as the women applied the torch, egged on by a furious mob, headed by her relatives, 'have you the heart to do that, when we have been sweethearting so long?'" It was for breaking the conspiracy of silence on this point that Miss Wells was threatened with lynching, and found the South too hot to hold her ever since.

On the general question of miscegenation, when I admitted that, as a white, I was dead against it, the retort came like lightning:—

"Which race has sought it? Not ours. It is yours, who forced it upon our women when they were your slaves; and now, having created a mulatto population, you turn and curse it. Even to-day, whatever may be the truth about the white woman, you cannot deny that the white man is continually mixing his blood with black; it is only when he seeks to do it honourably that it becomes a crime."

And Miss Wells told a pathetic little story of a man who lived openly with a coloured mistress for nine years in all the odour of respectability, and was prosecuted by statute, and "out" by the town, when at the end of that time he married the mother of his children.

One last point about the "confessions" of the lynched. According to Miss Wells, these are often worth as much as those which were wrung out by the "question" in an earlier age. Once more her newspaper cuttings supply an illustration. On July 7 last, a negro was hanged for a murderous outrage on two white girls, with which there was so little to connect him that the dead children's father himself prevailed on the lynchers to put off their job from ten to the morning till the evening. They consented, but told their suspect that, if he did not confess, they would burn him. If he did, he would only be hanged. He continued, however, to declare his innocence; and at last, as no proof was forthcoming, they hanged him "as a comprimise."

"But, Miss Wells, is there never found a preacher or an editor in the South strong enough to protest?"

"The few who ever dared have had to leave the South. For instance——"

"Well, then, in the North?"

"They have fought a year once; they are sick and hopeless, and shut their eyes."

"What, then, can we do?"

"Give us a hear, and your sympathy, and say so. It will help, for the facts cannot be denied, and such facts cannot stand the light of day. Or am I to go back and tell my poor people that the only way to get the ear of the civilised world is to learn chemistry enough to make bombs?"

And so that Parthian shot we shook hands and parted. The hand-shake was possible—in England.—*Westminster Gazette.*

WHAT IS THE BOY TO BE?

DRAMATIC personæ: Mr. Solomon, Mrs. Solomon, Bobby, their son. (Scene: A modern drawing-room. Time: After dinner.)

Mr. S. (to his son): And so, my boy, it's your birthday to-day.

Bobby (yawns): Yes.

Mr. S.: That's all right. And now we'll have a little talk about your future.

Bobby (makes a grimace): What! To-night?

Mr. S.: Yes, certainly, to-night. Why not?

Bobby (coaxingly): Oh, I say, let's be jolly, and don't talk rot about careers and work and that confounded kind of stuff. Plenty of time for that.

Mr. S.: And so it's "rot" to talk about your future?

Bobby: Yes, governor; it doesn't interest me in the least.

Mr. S.: That's a pity, especially as you've been plucked in your exams. twice lately.

Bobby: Well, what about that? I have a special kind of brain. I knew everything the examiners asked, but when anyone puts question in a threatening tone to me I lose my head and forget. But inwardly I know every thing, you understand, only it doesn't come out. After all, what does it matter? Nobody asks for the tributaries of the Volga at a dinner-party.

Mr. S.: well, but what are you going to do for a living?

Bobby: What I am going to do? I haven't thought about it.

Mr. S.: That's a good thing, because if you have no special liking for any one thing you won't find it difficult to choose. Now, what would you like to do?

Bobby: Nothing.

Mr. S.: Nothing? And are you aware that we are by no means wealthy people?

Bobby: Rich enough for me.

Mrs.: Well, this beats everything! And so you mean to live on my small income?

Bobby: Just so. Your son will do splendidly with his share in the family fortune. *Abundat divitiis*

Mrs. S. with a delighted chuckle): *A . . . bund . . .* Oh dear, what a clever boy he is, to be sure!

Mr. S.: Why, you miserable fellow, you can't live on what I can give you!

Bobby: Oh, yes, I can. I don't mean to marry; and if I have my share from you, I'll do very well indeed.

Mr. S.: Instead of this foolish talk, let's come to the point. What are you going to be? (Angrily): A soldier?

Bobby: No, thank you. A soldier when there is no war? No, no, I'm not going to wear the heels of my boots crooked on the pavement of a provincial garrison town. Besides, the uniform is awful. Look at the helmets and the coats!

Mr. S.: Perhaps the law might suit you better?

Bobby: The law? What can you be thinking about? Sitting in court till you are hunch-backed? No, that is not my form.

Mrs. S.: How would you like the Navy?

Bobby: Too late, mother dear. You must begin that game before you can spell.

Mr. S.: Go in for engineering.

Bobby: Oh, Jove and Jeremiah! Why not the treadmill at once? Figures, algebra, formulas—things to burst one's brain. And all what for? In order to build bridges that come down the first time there is an inundation. Or uninteresting railways that spoil the most beautiful landscapes.

Mrs. S.: Oh, you silly boy! And engineers often marry such rich girls!

Bobby: But I'm not going to marry, I tell you.

Mr. S. (excitedly): Well, then, go into a monastery

Bobby: I don't know about that. I am sorry, but I have no talent for the Church. Otherwise it wouldn't be bad. A fat canonry or bishopric, visits at country houses, and so on. Not so bad.

Mr. S.: But look here, boy. What about studying medicine?

Bobby: Awful! Disease, infection, operations. No.

Mrs. S.: The only career that remains is that of an artist. There are many things to which I object in an artist, but. . .

Bobby (thoughtfully): The fine arts. . . .

Mr. S.: Now, come to the point, if you please. What is it to be? What is your choice?

Bobby: Nothing, father. Really. I don't want to stand in anybody's way.

Mr S.: But painting—Murillo—Turner——

Bobby: They are nothing to me. I don't understand them.

Mrs. S.: Sculpture, Bobby, dear? But busts only.

Bobby: Sculptured figures make me nervous. They are pre mortiontiess.

Mr. S.: Then perhaps you would prefer making movable wax figures?

Bobby: No, thanks. I prefer doing nothing. You need not be afraid that I shall be dull. I'll read all the morning and afternoon and evening papers; I'll go to flower shows and exhibitions; I'll take constitutional walks, and all the rest. Isn't that enough for you? Really, father, I admire your love of work, but I don't share it.

Mrs. S.: Oh Bobby, Bobby! you oughtn't to grieve us like this on your birthday!

Bobby: I warned you that it would be unpleasant.

Mr. S.: Well, boy, run off and amuse yourself. We'll talk about it another day.

Mrs. S. (in a whisper): Here's the latchkey, dear. But don't be very late.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages recei ved at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st June, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	9	36 a.m.	8	56
Teheran	1	2	41 p.m.	...	27
Suez	1	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 1st June, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	9	16	...	1
" Kurrachee	1	3	...	1
" Madras	...	34	...	...

WHEN we ventured, three weeks ago, in speaking of the opinions that were being put forward in England on the significance of the tree-dashing in Behar, says the Allahabad paper, to suggest that the vaticinations of Colonel Malleson need not necessarily carry much weight, a correspondent followed this by declaring rather gratuitously that he did not consider Sir Alfred Lyall an authority on the subject either. It should, however, have been obvious to anyone that the cases were entirely different. The individual opinion of one retired Indian officer may not be worth much more on such a point than that of another. But not only is Sir Alfred Lyall's experience recent beside that of Colonel Malleson, but he was evidently not speaking merely as an on-looker on the strength of what had appeared in the telegrams. He is, as everyone knows, a member of the India Council, and he would have studied therefore whatever official reports had been sent home on the question by the Government of India, and these are known to have been voluminous. An assurance from him, therefore, would naturally and rightly be considered as something of very much more weight than a mere private expression of opinion. And if anyone at the India Office was to take the British public into confidence on the occasion, there could not be any doubt as to who was the fittest person of all others for making the communication. Sir Alfred Lyall, by study, opportunity, and temperament, brings to such a question a mind peculiarly well fitted at any rate for weighing such evidence as is available; and it is only a mannerless carping authority as such that would deny the claims of the author of *Asiatic Studies* to be heard on a point like this simply because he has the misfortune to be a Councillor, as well as the most profound and acute student of Indian character on its religious side amongst living Englishmen. However, Sir Alfred Lyall's letter may very well be left to speak for itself. Possibly one man's view may not count for more than another's where all are to a great extent in the dark. But Sir Alfred Lyall does not ask the public to accept his word for the construction he puts upon the matter. His reasons for regarding the Behar mystery as a religious demonstration are based upon series of instances of strictly parallel manifestations in the past which would be equally entitled to their weight, whether they had been brought forward by a planter, a merchant, or a former Lieutenant-Governor.

A SPECIAL correspondent observes that the Zoological Gardens at Antwerp are an excellently kept up park, virtually in the heart of the city, so near its life and bustle that the beasts are quite accustomed to the rattle of trains and scream of railway engines. They are more fortunate than our friends in Regent's Park, having managed to keep their giraffe in health and strength; and the family of lion cubs that should make the veteran Bartlett green with envy. They have no snow leopard, but there are a pair of the finest lions in Europe, and the aviaries of small birds are tenanted by thousands, and probably tens of thousands, of brilliantly plumaged specimens. We beat them in snakes, cats of various kinds, and in sundry other departments. All the houses, however, have more light and air than ours in the Zoo; and although the Antwerp collection is not quite what the citizens claim for it, the institution is in all respects in the very first rank."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 8 1/2d. per bottle.

OUR NAVAL SUPREMACY.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S OPINION.

ON May 9 the United States cruiser *Chicago*, one of the rest and newest ships in the famous White Squadron, came to anchor in the Thames, a little above Gravesend Town Pier. The visits of American men-of-war to British ports are by no means rare; they come, they go, and people take little account of their movements. It would have been the same with the Chicago, although she is the flagship of the European squadron. But her captain is one of the foremost living authorities on naval history, and what may be described as naval politics. All the world knows, or should know, his books on "The Influence of Sea-Power upon history," and his equally fascinating work upon the naval aspects of the French Revolution. Whatever he has to say, therefore, upon these or kindred subjects is of the very utmost importance.

Consequently a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* took train for Gravesend so soon as he heard that the Chicago had been signalled. It was not long before he saw the shapely form of the cruiser he sought domineering over all the craft in the river—a piece of beauty, if anyting is beautiful.

Captain Mahan is not tall, but he is alert and smart, with a well-bronzed face, a distinctly handsome face, and eyes that interviewed the interviewer very thoroughly. He has a commendable speed in settling down to business. Although his manner is of the courtliest, the preliminary courtesies were exchanged with the speed of men who know that Zion will not be Zion long if they sit at ease there. Indeed, before a minute and a half was over, he was in his deck-chair, his hands pressed together in a purposelike fashion, talking about naval matters as if the British Navy were the one thing under the sun worth thinking about—talking not in the hurried dogmatic style of the man of words, but as one speaks who wishes that whatever he says should be regarded as the final expression of long and arduous reasonings.

THE NEW NAVAL PROGRAMME.

"I should like to hear what you have to say about the new naval programme, Captain Mahan. But perhaps you have not been able to read the particulars."

"I have not been able to go into it at all thoroughly—I have enough to do to keep my ship in order. But of course I always my do best to keep *au courant* with these matters."

"Do you care to pass any criticisms?"

"Don't you think that it would be rather unbecoming if I did so—commanding an American ship which happens to be in British waters? It might be as well, perhaps, if you turned the conversation on to some subject upon which I could speak with real freedom.'

OUR SUPREMACY ON THE OCEAN.

"Well, one of the chief points upon which I wished to have your opinion is this," said our representative. "Is the naval supremacy of England more or less important to her now than it was in former days—say at the beginning of the century?"

After a moment's thought Captain Mahan replied: "It is more important to Great Britain now that she should hold the command of the seas than it has been at any period of her history: much more so than at the beginning of the century."

Then, although he disclaimed any title to speak as an authority on history, he resumed in a few brief, deliberate sentences, slowly and carefully spoken, the conditions of our national continuance. In the reign of Henry VIII. we were a self-contained Power, and consequently independent of our fleet. "But from the date of the Great Civil War—do you call it *?* or the Great Rebellion—England has depended upon her command of the seas not only for her prosperity, but for her existence. Two hundred years ago she lived on herself. Now she depends upon foreign countries for her supplies, and not only her wealth but her very life is bound up in the fleet."

"Then, in view of the recent developments of Continental navies, you think she is compelled to act in the same direction as other Powers?"

"Certainly. Whenever England is threatened by naval foes she must increase her navy, and if she consults her own interests she will take care that if war should break out she shall be a reasonable certainty of victory. You see, her whole commerce hangs by this. It is idle to think that your mercantile marine would not be affected by a war though your fleet were by far the strongest in the world. You cannot keep an eye upon all your trading ships; and there is no knowing where the enemy's vessels may turn up. With an inferiority of fighting power you would be destroyed—even with a thoroughly organized and sound fleet it would be annoyed. Now there is a great difference between annoyance and destruction. But your prosperity is so much wrapped up in your foreign trade that, I take it, you have to see that your merchantmen are annoyed as little as possible. I think my meaning is obvious?"

This with the air of a man who has said all he has to say, and all there is to say on the point.

"I dare say you are aware," said our representative, "that some politicians maintain our fleet is strong enough if it equal any two other European fleets. Others hold that we should outnumber our possible adversaries at every point. What do you think of it?"

Captain Mahan was made a long pause. "As a political question," he said, "I have no opinion on that matter. As a military question I can but say that security can only be had by superior numbers. That is a general truth, and it is as a general truth that I state it."

THE REIGN OF THE BATTLESHIP.

Seeing that his victim was undisposed to talk more on that subject, our representative remarked: "You will be well aware that a certain school of our naval critics think that we depend too much on battleships, too little on smaller vessels which give a chance to the individual courage and aptness of the sailors. You will also remember the indecent behaviour of the *Resolution* in the Bay"—here Captain Mahan smiled—"and probably you know that our newest battleships have been fitted with bilge-keels to keep them stable. Do you think that the future of naval warfare is with the battleship or with a smaller class of vessel.?"

"Decidedly with the battleship," said Captain Mahan in a tone that showed his mind had long ago been made up on that point. "But mind," he added with equal decision, "I don't speak of the present type or any other type. I only say that in one form or another the battleship is the warship of the future."

"Why?" Here Captain Mahan paused and reflected for some time. "I never like to give an off hand opinion," he said, "and all my work is done in a very deliberate manner. I should like to think that out for a moment, and if you don't mind, I will write down my answer myself."

So there was silence in the cabin while Captain Mahan wrote his answer on the backs of two envelopes, which he held on his knee. Here is what he says:—"Military superiority in warfare depends upon heavy blows struck at the enemy's organized fighting forces. Such blows must be struck by massed forces, the units of which should be individually powerful for offence and defence, because so only can they be brought under the unity of command essential to success. The same aggregate of force in two or three different vessels will rarely be equal to that concentrated in one, because of the difficulty of ensuring mutual support. This means heavy vessels, or battleships. Of course, like all other statements, this needs limitation. The size of vessels is conditioned not only by constructional considerations, but by the fact that you need to scatter at times as well as concentrate. This involves the necessity of dividing your forces into several vessels, because a ship once built cannot be divided. Between the two horns of the dilemma you must strike a mean: but always a battleship."

"Then you think that the naval constructors will henceforward devote themselves to the development of the battleship?"

"I think so—in the main. Of course, the great difficulty will be to separate fleets so as to cover large areas of sea. Nelson once said, you remember—I haven't the reference by me—'I have sometime wished that I could divide my old Victory into six ships.' That is where the general is at an advantage over the admiral. He can send a regiment here, a squadron there, and can concentrate his forces when he pleases; but once you have your warship you can't cut her into small ships. That difficulty must and will be overcome. The naval arm of the future is the battleship. Do you remember how contemptuous Lord Howe was of those who counted the strength of a fleet in guns, and took no thought of their disposition in frigates or ships of the line? There is a passage in Admiral Phillimore's life of Sir William Parker, which has interested me very greatly. I should like you to copy it out." And the book was handed down from the little bookcase over the desk. Here is the passage:—"On the return of the ships of Lord Nelson's fleet to England, Captain Parker, of course, went on board the Victory to see Captain Hardy and hear all the details of the great battle. And Captain Hardy, who had always a great partiality for him, said, 'Parker, you and Capel have often talked of your attacking a French line-of-battleship with two frigates. Now, after what I have seen at Trafalgar, I am satisfied it would be merely throwing away so many frigates.'"

"That sums up my case, I think," said Captain Mahan. "Of course I don't mean to say that we will do without cruisers and torpedo-boats—not at all. But battleships are to a navy what infantry is to an army; the cruisers and other small vessels are the auxiliary services—which are, of course, indispensable in their degree."

After a little further conversation on this point the interview came to an end, and our representative was rowed to shore, feeling that pleasure which comes of having held conversation with a man learned in his subject, intimate with every detail, and consequently able to convey instruction through the imperceptible of channel of everyday talk.

AFTER a long delay the Eastern exchange banks have been informed that their claims in respect to silver in transit to India when the mints were closed cannot be entertained. We do not know, says the *Financial News*, whether this extraordinary decision of the Government is based on the outrageous accusation that the banks had shipped the silver speculatively and must, therefore, accept all the risks involved in such a game, or is due simply to a determination to do injustice all round with impartial hand. It is a pretty encouragement to institutions whose business it is to facilitate commerce between this country and the East. The silver was shipped as part of the ordinary business of the banks, which must, in their own interests and those of their customers, adopt the most economical means of remittance. It was more advantageous at the time to ship silver than to buy exchange, and the banks are punished by the Government because they did their business faithfully and well. We understand, says the *Times*, referring to the same subject, that the Eastern Banks have received official intimation that their claims in respect of the silver which was afloat on the date when the Indian mints were closed cannot be recognised. We further learn that the banks will now endeavour to attain their object by pressure on the Government through the House of Commons.

THE ENTOMBED EXPLORERS.

HOW THEY LIVED IN THE CAVE.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Graz, on the 8th, says:—I have been to see the young painter Kurz, one of the seven men who were rescued yesterday from the Lugloch cave. Though he is one of the quietest and most unpretending, he is the most educated, and has an artist's eye for what he sees. He is very poor, living with his mother in two modest little rooms, and the loss of his overcoat and waistcoat which he had to sacrifice for Oswald, who fell into the water in the cave, is a great trial to him, even after what he has gone through during the last terrible week. He lies in bed, being very weak, but he is in perfect good humour, and was glad to tell his experiences for the benefit of English readers. He said:

"When on Sunday we had done exploring the caves' we returned to the neck by which we had entered. We found it, not only full of water, but stopped up with debris, and the cave flooded. The hole by which the water usually flowed off was stopped up, too, and the water rose in an alarming manner. We could not get back to any of the other caves, but had to remain in the first and settle on an island of slimy loam, where there was just room for us all to lie down side by side. We were not quite surprised by this state of things. Indeed, plans of the caves had been left with a fireman, and with the wives of Zweier and Fasching, who had instructions if we did not return by Monday to alarm the Fire Brigade, which would stop the watercourse. We never for a moment doubted that we should be saved, but our friends' anxiety was the one great thing that troubled us.

"We were very careful of our provisions, and thought they might last us until Monday evening, when we were sure to be out. Zweier had coffee and tea with him, and Oswald a little spirit boiler. While we were examining the exit of the cave Oswald fell into the water, and we had to fish him out and dress him up in a suit of clothes towards which each contributed some portion of his dress. I gave him my overcoat. We arranged that two of us must constantly watch, and that sleep should be taken in turns. Naked up to the thighs in water that showed 50 deg., Fahrenheit, we stood and tried to dig a deeper bed for the watercourse with the only hoe we had, and our hands. For those who could not stand in the cold water so long, we made a kind of scaffolding with branches. When Tuesday came and brought no help, we fetched the bones which we had left from our meal on Sunday from the corner where they had been lying, and picked them again with great relish. Our thirst we quenched with the thick water that collected in little holes we dug in the loam. It left a nasty taste in our mouths, to which we could not get accustomed. Once I climbed up a cleft in the rock, but to no purpose at all.

"When Fasching and Oswald had the watch from Tuesday to Wednesday they heard noises and woke us all in great excitement, and we went to the entrance to look for signs from without. At last, Oswald found a rope, pulled it gently up, bringing up, first, tree branches, and, then, a box with the lid pressed in. It contained rolls softened by the water, three sausages, cheese, and twenty-two candles. We were quite certain now that somebody was caring for us, and that we should be saved. But we were still more hopeful, when, on Thursday, the mark we had made showed the water to have fallen much. We felt certain that we should be able to leave the cave, and were discussing how long we might have to wait, when suddenly the water began to rise again, and then despair well-nigh seized us. We found it difficult to keep our spirits up, and our only means of doing so was to sing in chorus. There was such a noise in the cave that speaking was almost out of the question, and the whole time we only shouted, what was necessary to each other. The watercourse which fills the cavern carries large quantities of loose stones, and then there is a waterfall which rushes and makes a tremendous noise.

"Of course, we had some illness. Several of us were ill in turns. Fels Mann was so bad with a cold for two days, that we thought he would die, and yet he got well lying on cold slime in wet clothes, with nothing to cover him and nothing to eat. We had some articles that were of no earthly use to us—a fireman's helmet, many bandaging head, fifty yards of white two thin ropes, and bandages. Miserly as we were with our provisions, still there was nothing left on Sunday night. On Monday, just before we were rescued, Fasching found a bit of bread and cheese in his pocket. We had taken up the old bones a third time on Sunday night, and gnawed them like so many dogs. Things considered, the most disagreeable part of the business was, lying in the wet slime in clothes that did not dry once in all the nine days, and steamed continually. Four times we succeeded in lighting a fire, but the smoke from the wet branches was so great that we were in danger of suffocation. I sacrificed my sketch-book to light these fires. There was no tobacco on board which we could have smoked in cigarettes. The shoes fell off our feet on the fourth and fifth days. On Monday, Oswald had the watch. We were sleeping. Hearing some strange noises, he leaned over and called, but received no answer. Then going down into the water at the entrance, he saw the diver Fischer appear, but only his face."

The diver Fischer, when Oswald caught sight of him was lying on his back quite immersed in water, except eyes and mouth, and those who were with him held his feet by a rope. He looked up and cried, "Are you there, my brothers?" Then to the men at his feet, he cried, "They are alive, our German brothers!" A tug at his feet and the face had disappeared. Oswald ran to tell the others, and all assembled near the hole, and by the time a miner's head appeared. They were all eagerness. The man below asked, "Who is the weakest?" They nudged each other, and then the painter answered as firmly as he could, "We are none of us weak." He said to me in telling the story: "We had kept our courage up nine days. We were not going to break down at the last moment." Except the boy, all of them had to be made to lie down. When they came out poor Kurz tried to keep up appearances by arranging his shirt front. All the rest of his shirt he had torn to shreds to put inside his shoes. He concluded his narrative by saying that, if the authorities had nothing to say against it, he will go back to the cave with his friends next Sunday. He is very anxious to get a precious specimen which he found and left lying in a corner. He and all his fellow-persons are convinced that nature did not stop up the watercourse, but the rival Society of Cave Explorers to deprive them of their well-earned fame. When told what pains some of the members of the rival Society took to rescue them, he said: "That was due to their conscience pricking them for the bad deed they committed." The most enthusiastic cave-explorer is, no doubt, Fasching, the president of the Society. He says that what they saw that Sunday makes up for all they have suffered since. He speaks of an obelisk glittering like a diamond, surrounded by luminous stone, a kind of winding stair, pulpits, and walls formed like organs of gigantic dimensions. There were no living beings except large spiders which crept up to the light. He will return to the caves as soon as he finds time to do so.

A Vienna correspondent thus writes further on the subject:—Yesterday, at half-past four, the last dynamite cartridge was fired. Thousands assembled around the grotto, for since the news of the imprisoned men's safety had spread, the number of spectators had increased tenfold. They stood breathless with expectation. Suddenly, three men appeared against the dark background of the cave, each dragging heavily upon the end of two others. The first of the rescued prisoners crosses the little wooden bridge that spans the fatal stream. A great cheer is about to rise, but hundreds of hands beckon for silence, and silence is kept. The figure which has just left the cave after nine days in it is a skeleton. The eyes are sunk, and the gaze is sightless in the full light of day. The face is smeared with clay, the lips do not cover the teeth, and a silly smile pervades the features. Nobody recognises him. Who of the seven is he?

It was Rudolph, said the schoolboy of fifteen. His brothers and sisters approached. The sister fell in a swoon at sight of him. The brother received no answer to the question, "Do you know me, Rudolph?" The poor boy was so bad that he could not be transported to Graz, but had to remain in the schoolmaster's house at Semriach. He has not yet spoken. The next to come out was the president of the Society, Herr Fasching. He walked erect, bowed when he was cheered, and called out, "Oh, we are all right." When laid on a mattress, however, he covered his eyes with his hands as if the light of day were too much for him. In quick succession came the others. Polzmann, a bookmaker, seeing all the people around him, exclaimed, Oh, this is a fine to-do." Zweier, when asked to lie down on a stretcher, said: "Do you take me for a baby? I am perfectly well, and can walk." Oswald was very yellow, with wrinkled hands and sunken eyes. His old father knelt down beside his stretcher, and kissed him and prayed. The painter Kurz's aged mother threw her arms round his neck and wept for joy. All were all put to bed in the tent prepared for them, and given beef, tea, and coffee that the ladies from Graz had prepared for them.

Fasching, the president, gave the first account of their dreadful experiences. He said that when they saw the entrance to the cave filled with water they intended to swim through, but as all could not have accomplished this feat, they gave it up. In great despair they settled on a mound of wet clay. After a time they put out the candle and tried to get to sleep; but they all shook with cold. In 48 hours they had eaten up all they had with them, but they always refreshed themselves with the thought that Graz would save them. As long as he had cigarettes he got some sleep and comfort out of the situation, but by Wednesday he was convinced that they would not leave the cave alive. Then they found the box with eatables and candles, and a letter telling them to take courage, as they certainly would be rescued. Fasching answered on parchment paper, and put it in a small tin box, which he tied to the rope. This answer he had expected to get some one to read instead. On Thursday, they heard repeated knocks, and answered them. On Friday, they ate as little as they could. On Saturday, they heard the first report of the blasting. They always burned a candle to keep despair away.

Zweier, who has not long been married, has borne it all better than the rest. To-day, he is walking about Graz. He freely admitted that they went to the cave in unfavourable weather because they hoped to get the better of the rival society. He says that he was never afraid, and even slept pretty well on the wretched wet ground. They had only one watch among them, and always carefully wound it up for fear of being robbed of the means of knowing how time passed. He says they all owe their lives to the man who thought of sending them that box, without which they must have perished. Oswald says he often prayed to God to take him and end his suffering. At other times he thought of jumping into the water and ending it all there. "Young Haid was the unhappiest of us all," he said, "He always lay brooding and hopeless, and sometimes spoke of death. When there was a report he jumped up with wide-open eyes, but never said a word." They were carried on stretchers to carts, which were waiting to take them to Graz. The boy Haid alone had to remain behind.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

DRESS AT THE DRAWING-ROOM.

THE Drawing-Room held the other day was even more brilliantly attended than that which took place recently, and again the toilets seen at Buckingham Palace were noticeable for the number and richness of the English-made materials worn by many of the ladies. The Duchess of Westminster's gown was of rich Spitalfields cream satin, the over-skirt opening over a front of exquisite embroidery, which was carried out in lines of gold-edged silver thread, on which appeared at intervals tiny rosebuds worked in natural shades of silks, and silver shamrocks with green leaves. The openings were ornamented with a border of similar embroidery, and on each hip was fastened a Louis XV. bow of primrose-lined white satin. On the corsage the seams were overlaid with very narrow guipure, held with silver spangles. The stomacher was embroidered to match the skirt, and set in with fine old point lace. Folds of primrose chiffon softened the decolletage, and made a lovely background for some splendid diamonds. The same material was carried over the shoulders and halfway down the stomacher, veiled in silver and spangled chiffon frills, and continued down the back to taper to a point at the waist. The front of the short sleeves was composed of plain chiffon frills, showing between a shell of satin, rolled back and embroidered round the edge. The train, falling from one shoulder, was of silver grey satin, lined with primrose and bordered with grey and primrose chiffon frills held with grey satin choux. The Duchess of Westminster was accompanied by Lady Margaret Grosvenor, wearing a white satin gown veiled with a tablier of pale blue chiffon fastened with bunches of bluebottle flowers. On the pretty bodice the chiffon appeared above a pointed bib of white satin headed by folds of white chiffon, tied in a large bow at the throat, and fixed in a cluster of the field flowers. The train was of white satin, bordered with a white drapery of blue chiffon. The white satin gown worn by the Duchess of Cleveland was draped with black Spanish lace, and ornamented with stripes of jet embroidery. The train of black and white striped brocade was also richly ornamented with jet, and superb jewels enhanced the toilet. The Countess of Antrim, in a gown and train of rich cream satin, trimmed with rare old lace and primrose satin, and bouquets of Marechal Niel roses, brought Lady Sybil Macdonald in a charming gown of white satin, veiled in crepe, and caught with trails of pink button roses. The bodice was covered with chiffon, and edged with the pretty little roses, and there was a sash of chiffon. The train of satin was bordered with puffings of chiffon and wired Louis XV. bows.

PICTURESQUE COSTUMES.

The Marchioness of Hertford wore with a gown of yellow pompadour brocade trimmed with antique lace a train of deep violet velvet. Lady Margaret Ismay, daughter of the Marchioness of Hertford, and who was presented on her marriage, wore and ivory satin gown, trimmed with exquisite Point de Gaze lace and clusters of tea roses, and a train of vieux rose, with white satin floral stripe. The gown chosen by the Duchess of Buckingham and Ch

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ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
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THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

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THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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The Best and Purest COCOA

"ONLY A WOMAN'S HAIR."

As Dean Swift half-cynically, half-tenderly inscribed a lock of hair from the tresses of the tender, devoted Stella. Only a woman's hair, and yet what poems, what romances have been inspired by the loveliness of a woman's hair. It is the crowning glory of her beauty, and yet she rarely displays it to advantage. The caprices and exigencies of fashion are always at work among her tresses, whether rolling them up in towers, or rolling them in masses above the brows, or curling them in ringlets, or diffusing them in a frizzy mass over brow and neck, or in a hundred ways suffering widely from the simple *chevelure* of Mother Eve. Anyhow, as Milton pictures it:—

She, as a veil, down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevell'd, but in wanton ringlets waved
As the vine curls her tendrils.

But, whether fair or dark, there is no aid to beauty more potent than an abundant, luxuriant growth of hair, which may be obtained by using "EDWARDS' "HARLENE," the only Hair Producer and Restorer at scientific in its discovery or so effectual in its operation; and she who possesses long and beautiful tresses can afford to disregard the latest extravagance of fashion.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, and Preserving the Hair.

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Is unrivalled for its Strengthening Properties, and unsurpassed as a Dressing

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Is a Phenomenal Success.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.
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A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

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An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
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TREBLED DISTILLED.
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Most Cooling and Reviving.
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SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
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This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
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Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
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Bi-Digestive **WINE**
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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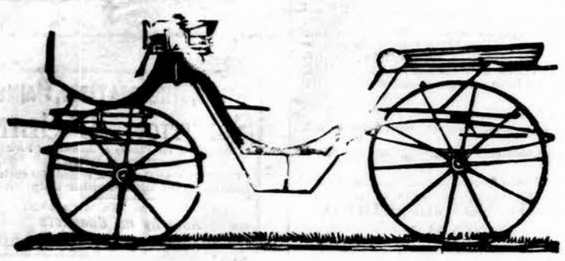

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